

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 572.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1856.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. Patron—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Time Tables and Tickets, 5s. each Class, can be obtained of the Money-taker, and admit to the various Evening Classes now opened in connexion with the Examinations of the Society of Arts.—All applications for information must be accompanied with an envelope, stamped and addressed.

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YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION in AID of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The EIGHTH ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the LIBRARY of the MISSION HOUSE, 33, MOORGATE-STREET, on TUESDAY, Oct. 21, 1856.

The Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by PETER BROAD, Esq.

The Revs. W. H. Denham (from Serampore), W. Gill (from Barroonga), Dr. Alexander Fletcher, George Rose, J. Leechman, H. J. Betts, J. W. Lance, W. Barker, and F. Trestrail, Charles Reed, Esq., and W. Heaton, Esq., are expected to take part in the proceedings.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

CROSS-STREET CHAPEL, ISLINGTON. DAY AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A SOCIAL MEETING of the Friends and Subscribers to the above Schools, will be held (p.v.) in MYDDELTON HALL, UPPER-STREET, on THURSDAY, October 23, 1856. Tea and Coffee to be served at Half-past Five o'clock.

After Tea, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held. The Chair to be taken at Seven precisely by the Rev. ALFRED C. THOMAS. Several Ministers and Gentlemen will address the meeting. Tickets, 1s. each; for Children, 6d. each; may be had after the Sabbath and Wednesday Evening Services at the Chapel; and of Mr. Braden, 13, High-street.

SYDENHAM CHAPEL, FOREST-HILL.

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Mr. John Chandler.
Mr. S. Hodgkinson.

Mr. A. T. Jay.
Rev. J. W. Todd.
Mr. J. Syme.

In connexion with the above undertaking, a Meeting was convened at the Baptist Mission House, Moorgate-street, on Thursday, October 2, 1856, for the purpose of submitting the plans of the proposed Building, and detailing the general arrangements contemplated by the Local Committee.

ROBERT LUSH, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The plans having been explained by the Architect, and the terms and conditions described upon which the proposed site had been secured, it was unanimously resolved—

"That having carefully considered the plans and proceedings submitted in relation to the proposed Chapel at Sydenham; and regarding all such efforts in connexion with the suburban districts of this great Metropolis as of the utmost importance, this Meeting hereby records its hearty approval of this undertaking, and warmly commends it to the generous sympathy and aid of all who desire the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom."

Several Contributions were announced in the room, the total amount already subscribed being more than 1,000l.

Communications may be addressed, and Drafts or Orders made payable to Alfred T. Jay, Esq., Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street, City; or any Member of the Reference or Local Committee.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED by a Gentleman, aged twenty-eight years, and having from 1,500l. to 1,700l. at command, and who can supply first-class references as to ability, integrity, &c. Any Gentleman having a good business, but anxious to relinquish some of its cares, would find the Advertiser competent and confidential; or he would not object to joining another party, having an equal amount of capital, in establishing a business free from speculation.

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WANTED, in the TEA and GROCERY TRADE, a YOUNG MAN, about Seventeen or Eighteen years of age, of steady, respectable habits, as GENERAL ASSISTANT; also, an active well-disposed YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.

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Address to E. C., Post-office, Church-street, Lee, Kent.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG PERSON, a SITUATION to ATTEND on a LADY, or in a Confectioner's Shop, or any other light business. Salary not so great an object as a comfortable home.

Address, C. B., Mr. Ackland's, Dolphin-street, Bristol.

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Apply, by letter, with real name and address, to C. D., care of Mr. Howden, 6, High-street, Camberwell.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a GENTLEMAN, from twenty-five to thirty years of age, as an ASSISTANT in a Boarding and Day School, numbering about seventeen pupils. Requirements: Junior Latin, Drawing, and the general branches of an English education.

Apply, giving age, references, &c., to H. L. T., Post-office, Bridgnorth, Salop.

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Terms, Twenty-two Guineas.—The Course of Instruction is most comprehensive, including Greek, Latin, French, and German, Mathematics, Drawing, Globes, with every branch of a thorough Commercial Education. Besides the resident Masters, there are others in constant attendance. The diet is of the first quality, and unlimited; and all those attentions are paid to health and comfort which are prompted by parental solicitude. The premises (of which an inspection is invited) are pleasantly and healthily situated, commodious, and well ventilated, and the playground is very spacious. The highest references given. Payment from the date of entry.

Prospectuses on application to the Principal, Classical and Commercial School, Afton House, Colebrook-row, Islington.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, SURREY, is adapted for first class Mercantile Instruction, and supported by leading firms in London and the Provinces. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts. Further study is also liberally provided for. Youths are specially trained for the requirements of the Civil Service, or to pass the Examinations proposed by the Society of Arts.

A few Boarders are received, and several hours a-week extra instruction afforded them. The terms are moderate, including all those charges which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of education.

Omnibuses from different parts of the City pass the door of the Middle School at frequent intervals. Prospectuses may be had from the Principal.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S.

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KING-STREET, LEICESTER.—The MISSES MIALl have for many years pursued a course of education which has given great satisfaction to the parents and guardians of young ladies committed to their care. They aim to combine thorough religious, moral, and intellectual training, with a system of instruction based upon the most approved modern improvements. Careful attention is bestowed upon the domestic comfort of their Pupils. Accomplishments by the first masters, with the advantage of a resident French Governess. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. There are a FEW VACANCIES in their Establishment. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application, and references can be made to their brother, E. Miall, Esq., M.P., "Nonconformist" Office, Fleet-street, London; the Rev. G. Lorge, L.L.D., Leicester; and to the parents of the Pupils.

FIRST ENGLISH MISSION TO THE TURKS.

SPECIAL APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF LADY HUNTINGDON'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.—Our attention having been providentially directed to the present favourable opening for a Mission to the Moslems in Turkey, we have laid the subject before a General Meeting of our Ministers and Friends, who have desired us to adopt immediate measures that a Missionary may be sent to the Turks.

The Moslems in Turkey, for the first time in their history, are open to the influence of Christian instruction. In answer to prayer, the War has been overruled for the furtherance of the Gospel in that empire. The grand obstacle to the conversion of the Ottomans is now removed. A recent firman of the Sultan announces complete religious liberty to all his subjects, Moslem converts or otherwise. The cruel law by which Turks who embraced Christianity were beheaded is abolished. This new and invaluable charter of Turkish freedom is confirmed and guaranteed to all religious parties by the recent Treaty of Paris.

A solemn obligation is consequently laid upon the followers of Christ of all denominations, to assist in sending the Gospel to the Turks, and to promote the cause of Christian education among the rising generation in that country. The call of God is clear and emphatic. The deluded followers of the false prophet Mohammed must no longer be left to perish. At this crisis we are bound to care for their souls. The door, which for 1,300 years had been shut against us, is now opened, and the servants of Christ must enter in while they may.

In Turkey the Mohammedan population alone comprises no less than twenty millions five hundred and fifty thousand souls, for whom no special agency or direct means of evangelisation have been provided. Formerly, apathy and popular prejudice had nearly doomed this large portion of the human family to utter destruction. They were regarded by Western Europe either as the victims of Russian ambition, or as destined to be examples of Divine vengeance. No good reason could be assigned for this sentiment, save the fewness of conversions in the case of the Turks. This, however, may be satisfactorily accounted for, by the absence of appropriate Missionary exertions to make converts from Islamism, through fear of penal consequences. But is not the Christian Church itself to blame for her cowardice in this matter? The world has seen the armies of the Allies daring to sacrifice their lives by thousands for the political salvation of Turkey, while the Church Militant has hitherto sacrificed nothing to save the souls of the Turks from everlasting destruction. Can we wonder at the fewness of Moslem conversions to Christ, while no suitable means have been employed, and while, in the face of formidable obstacles, such as Apostasy would not have shrunk from, the faith and courage requisite to success have been wanting on our part?

If it be said, in excuse, that the Ottoman power is doomed to fall, and that the predicted "drying up of the Euphrates" is against us, we answer, Not so; for those who take this view of prophecy themselves admit the importance of Turkish Evangelisation, since they acknowledge that the conversion of the Ottoman people to Christianity, and not their extermination by the sword of Russia, is indicated by the prediction. And now that the Mohammedan system is sinking into decay, it surely behoves all earnest Christians to assist in promoting the cause of Turkish Missions. The success of all political reforms in that empire depends on the measures we adopt for the spiritual enlightenment and regeneration of the Ottoman people. Evangelise the Turks, and you have the surest guarantee of their advancing prosperity, and the firmest basis of permanent peace in the East.

England now possesses great influence in Turkey, which, under the Divine blessing, may be successfully employed for the spread of the Gospel. Having done our part to rescue that Empire from Russian spoliation, gratitude prompts the Turks to prize our alliance. A closer contact with Englishmen, during the war, has also tended to remove ancient prejudices from the Turkish mind. Moreover, the Holy Scriptures have had an immense sale among the Moslems. In many parts of Turkey the field is already white unto the harvest. The American Missionaries are realising surprising success among the Armenian and Greek Churches. Never were the prospects so bright as at this moment. We therefore venture with confidence to appeal to the liberality of our fellow-Christians of all denominations for our Turkish Mission Fund.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Frederick W. Wilcocks, at Williams, Deacon, and Co's Banking-house, 20, Birchin-lane; or by the undersigned, on behalf of the Executive Committee.

Rev. THOMAS E. THORESBY, 34, Mecklenburgh-square, London.

Rev. BENJ. S. HOLLIS, Canonbury, London.

Rev. THOMAS DODD, Britannia-square, Worcester.

And also at the Office of this Paper.



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EXTRACTS FROM THE FIFTH ANNUAL
REPORT:—

The sum of 46,078*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* has been received upon Investment
Shares; the total amount during the first four years having been
89,467*l.* 5*s.*

The sum of 19,227*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* has been withdrawn upon Shares,
upon which compound interest has been paid at the rate of 5 per
cent. per annum.

A Bonus equal to 1*l.* per cent. interest has been placed to the
credit of the Subscription Shareholders' accounts.

ADVANCES.—The total amount advanced upon the Mortgage
of Houses and Land is 144,188*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* The advances of the past
year exceed the previous year by 16,176*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, or near 50 per
cent.

Shares are issued from 10*l.* to 100*l.*, payable either in one sum
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A Monthly Payment of 1*l.* secures 100*l.* at the end of 7*1*/₂ years,
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Deposits received daily of any amount in the Savings-bank
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Loans on Houses and Lands can be had without delay, repay-
able by instalments at the convenience of the borrower.

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post upon application.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

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SOLICITOR.—SEPTIMUS DAVIDSON, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.—CHARLES ANSELL, Esq., F.R.S.

Abstract of the REPORT of the Directors for 1855:—

The number of Policies issued during the year	1,073
Assuring the sum of	£549,449 0 0
Annual Premiums thereon	£18,445 8 6
Policies issued from the commencement of the Institution in December, 1835	18,567
Policies now in force	13,740
Annual Income—From Premiums (after deducting £33,348 abate- ment allowed)	£189,955 15 2
Ditto—From Interest on invested capital	£49,807 18 3
	£239,763 13 5
Amount returned to Members in abatement of Premiums	£240,134 11 8
Amount of Bonuses added to sums Assured	£126,564 0 0
Amount paid in claims by Death from the com- mencement of the Institution	£525,351 19 11
Balance of receipts over the disbursements in the year	£119,833 7 8
Increasing the Capital Stock of the Institution to	£1,211,049 17 4

At the last division of surplus profits, made up to Nov. 20,
1855, the reductions varied from 6 to 89 per cent. on the original
amount of premiums, according to the age of the member, and
the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged
in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of pre-
miums received during the preceding five years.

The next Division of Surplus Profits will be made up to the
30th November next year (1857), and persons effecting Assu-
rances before the 20th November next, will be entitled to One
Year's Profit.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st October, are re-
minded that they must be paid within thirty days from that date.
The Directors' Report for 1855 may be obtained on application.
Sept. 17, 1856. **JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.**

THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE
and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, 100,000*l.*
Established 1849.
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Rates of premium moderate.
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ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

PROVISION for ADVANCED AGE may
be secured on very moderate terms on application to the
SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

PROVISION for ADVANCED AGE, either by a Deferred
Annuity, or by a Capital Sum, to be received on attaining a
certain age, may be secured from the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT
INSTITUTION on very moderate terms.

Example 1. An Annual Premium of 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* paid by a person
of Thirty, will secure an Annuity of 25*l.* on and
after his Sixtieth year.

Example 2. A similar Annuity payable at Fifty-five, requires an
Annual Premium of 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

NOTE.—These Annuities may be made payable
in any sums, and at all ages.

Example 3. By an Annual payment of 5*l.* 11*s.*, a person of
Thirty may secure 200*l.* payable to himself on his
attaining Sixty.

Example 4. A similar amount, payable at Fifty, requires a pre-
mium of 8*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

NOTE.—These sums are payable to the repre-
sentatives of the member, should death in-
tervene.

To PROFESSIONAL MEN, CLERGYMEN, and all whose In-
come is dependent on the continuance of good health, the Directors
of this Society recommend the above scheme. To those con-
templating such a provision, or a Family Provision, every necessary
information will be afforded.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, which was es-
tablished in 1837, and is incorporated by Special Act of Parliament,
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can be secured by Moderate Premiums, and without personal
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street, City.

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Security of the Borrower, to be repaid by small Weekly,
Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, as may suit the convenience
of the Borrower. A form of application and particulars sent to
any part, on receipt of four postage stamps, and a stamped
directed envelope. Office (private), 16, Fenton-street, Fenton-
ville, London. **T. SHORT, Secretary.**

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PARTIES residing in Town or Country,
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from 50*l.* to 500*l.*, on Personal or other Security, returnable by
Monthly or Quarterly Instalments, may apply to Mr. A. C.
CONCANNEN, 32, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. A
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GROATS and BARLEY. The only existent Patent
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time and attention, have succeeded by their Improved Process
in producing preparations of the purest and finest quality ever
manufactured from the Oat and Barley.

To enumerate the many advantages derived by the public
from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention
of the Patentees; suffice it to say that, by the process of manu-
facture, the acidity and unpleasant flavour so generally com-
plained of in other preparations is totally obviated, and very
superior gruel speedily made therefrom. It is particularly re-
commended to those of consumptive constitutions, Ladies and
Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellent
Luncheon or Supper.

The Barley, being prepared by a similar process, is as pure as
can be manufactured, and will be found to produce light and
nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged; and to contain all
the necessary properties for making a delicious pudding. It has
also the distinguishing character for making very superior Bar-
ley Water, and will be found a most excellent ingredient for
thickening Soup, &c.

A report having been circulated that preparations of so white
a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone,
the Patentees have had recourse to the highest authority, viz.,
A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for an analysis to establish
the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:—

[COPY.]

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital,
February 19, 1855.
"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examina-
tion the samples of Barley and Groats which you have for-
warded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only
those principles which are found in good Barley; there is no
mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my in-
vestigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those
nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this de-
scription of food."
Messrs. ADNAM and Co. (Signed) "A. S. TAYLOR."

CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the public are requested to ob-
serve that each Package bears the signature of the Patentees,
J. and J. C. ADNAM.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufacturers, Maiden-lane,
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ONE MORE LAMP LIT UP.

ONCE more it becomes our agreeable duty to congratulate our friends upon the quiet but rapid progress of their distinctive principles within the pale of the Church Establishment—once more we present them with cheering evidence that they who faithfully and perseveringly labour in the diffusion of a divine but neglected truth do not labour for nought. They will rejoice with us that within the Church, as well as outside of it, earnest minds have been led by the providence of God to distinguish between her spiritual and her secular power, and to question whether in her anxiety to promote the latter, she has not seriously, almost fatally, damaged the former. For ourselves, we aver, that we are even more delighted that the changes of opinion it is our privilege to record plainly result from a deep religious spirit, than that they take a direction so precisely in the track of our own utterances for some years past. Far better will it be that the peaceful but mighty revolution which is needed to place Christian institutions in this country upon their legitimate basis should have its birth in the State Church, than be forced upon her from without! Infinitely preferable, in our judgment, for the Church voluntarily to let go her hold upon political power, than for political power to cast adrift a reluctant Church! Perhaps, we have done injustice to the religion of the High Church party in supposing it to be purely ridiculous to anticipate from them that spiritual high-mindedness which holds even the endowments of the Church at a low rate in comparison with her freedom. If so, we can only plead in extenuation of our wrong, the extreme dearth, until very lately, of materials for the formation of a kindlier judgment. At any rate, we hail with a degree of satisfaction we cannot adequately express, every indication which shows us that we have judged too harshly of our *quondam* opponents, and we pay all the profounder homage to their disinterestedness now that it is placing itself beyond a doubt.

Our readers will not have forgotten the remarkable passage from the Rev. James Skinner's letter to the *Times*, upon which we commented about a month since. They will have seen how eloquently Mr. Gladstone made his appeal to "the inspiration of God's good Spirit in the matter of giving money," on behalf of the colonies. We have now to direct their notice to some of the reflections which Mr. Gladstone's speech has elicited in High Church quarters. Of the *Guardian* newspaper, from whose editorial columns our extracts will be taken, we need say nothing more than that it is the organ of that section of the National Church which is usually denominated Tractarian. The high ability with which it is conducted needs no voucher from us—it will be seen in every line of it which we transfer to our own columns. The comment of the *Guardian* on Mr. Gladstone's twin speeches appeared on the same day with our own—and we do not overstep the truth, when we confess that, with a slight change of expression in two or three particulars, we should have been proud to have been able to publish the article as the editorial leader of last week's *Nonconformist*. The first sentence we shall

quote, is almost the only one which we could not have written with the utmost sincerity:—

He (Mr. Gladstone) pressed on the Church a lesson to which, to do ourselves justice, we are becoming gradually alive—the danger of putting our trust in princes—the weakness of supposing, either that State support is able to supply the lack of zeal and devotion, or that zeal and devotion are unable to supply the lack of State support.

We could hardly confess that the above is a lesson "to which we are becoming gradually alive," because it is one which we have, in one shape or another, expounded and enforced every week for fifteen years. But this we will say—that the *Guardian* gives ample proof of having carefully studied the subject, to the importance of which its attention has been recently awakened.

"We all know," observes the *Guardian*, "how independent exertion and enterprise are stifled by the feeling that a great power is behind us ready to do our work, and push us through our difficulties"—in illustration of which he produces the testimony of Mr. Hawthorne, who has described with admirable fidelity the enervating effects which attend on office-holding and office-hunting, across the Atlantic. He then goes on to remark:—

The picture of the American placeman is true in the small matters of this world. It is still more true in the large ones. In our own age and country nothing is more observable than the vigour of commercial undertakings which do not lean on Government, in comparison with those which do. It is doubly, trebly, quadruply, true in the great matter of the Church. It is not merely that the Church loses self-reliance, while she rests on the things of earth; she loses reliance in what is higher than self. It is not merely that she becomes content with things as they are, and forgets to meditate, to plan, to venture, to struggle; she entangles herself in a thousand embarrassing relations; for every favour which she receives from the powers that be, she is led to contract, or is boldly assumed to have contracted, a fresh obligation towards them, interfering, sometimes more fatally, with a single-eyed devotion to that one cause which should be to her all-in-all. And at last, with her devotion and independence, she loses the practical usefulness for which alone she is valued by statesmen and philosophers, and becomes first a mass of endowment, to be devoured by patrons and ministers, and next an abuse, to be abandoned to the vengeance of reformers. It is a matter of deep thankfulness that our crisis has not been deferred. The cold hostility of Governments—the angry clamour of the people—has taught us, while we have life to profit by the lesson, that if the Church is to lighten the nation, she must do it not as a subsidised ally of rulers who do but half believe in her, but as bearing an independent commission, and in virtue of that commission equally ready to accept external assistance, or to grapple with her work without it. The last twenty-five years which have exhibited with increasing distinctness her probable relations with the State, have happily shown also her power to act for herself, and an increase, slow indeed, compared with the needs of the day, but real, in her disposition to do so.

There is an emphasis of truth, and a Christian manliness of tone in the foregoing passage, which cannot fail to command respect. Its spirit is that of an unwavering faith which, standing upon the crumbling ruins of former fond imaginations, and recognising them as the results of a mistaken confidence, can bless God that itself is preserved, and look up to Him for guidance to "a more excellent way." Devoutly do we wish that the Evangelical section of the Church might catch the same heroic spirit, and evince the same lofty preference of the spiritual to the secular in the affairs of the Church. Nor is the faith of the *Guardian* a dreamy, unpractical thing. On the contrary, it is what true faith ever has been and ever will be, sober, direct, painstaking, and closely associated with common sense. The following observations may be profitably pondered, not by Churchmen only, but also by Dissenters:—

We are rather apt to struggle too much after permanency. This is partly from a mistaken imitation of antiquity. A generous wish to appreciate, and desire to follow, the pattern of our forefathers, is a characteristic of the recent movements in the Church. Their permanent works have come down to us—their daily expedients have not. Examples of one are forced upon us at every turn—examples of the other must be sought. We have, therefore, addicted ourselves to those which are nearest at hand. We have thought it argued a large far-sightedness—which it often does—and a nobler faith, which it certainly does not, to found enduring institutions which "shall be called after our names," than to sacrifice all for immediate effect, living from hand to mouth, and trusting that the fruit of one year's labour will be the

food of the next year's labourers. We have desired to plant trees rather than sow corn. And this desire in one class of persons has been fostered by the approval of that other class who are actuated by a semi-sleepy desire to make things safe. Is this the right way? Independently of the insecurity of endowments on modern principles of legislation, of the difficulty, on any principle of legislation, of providing that resources shall be applied for successive generations as they were intended to be applied, and of the probability that the best intentions of one age may be wasteful, cross-purposed, or even mischievous in their application to another, can we afford ourselves the luxury of providing for perpetuity? When in a large and impoverished district we see thousands of pounds spent in erecting a spacious church to be served by a curate with a perpetual stipend of 40*l.*, and supported by a perpetual repair fund of two guineas a year, shrewd observers point out the anomaly. A Churchman may ask what might have been effected if the same thousands had been spent in hiring a few large rooms, and supporting for a few years a knot of half-a-dozen men not wholly unequal in numbers, in mutual confidence, and in pecuniary resources, to the work before them, and conscious that within a given time external support would gradually fail them, and that if they had then not made their value felt, the experiment would have to shift its ground. Let it be clearly understood that an adequate support was guaranteed for five years for six men, for another five years to four, and for a third five years to two. Let it be known that if the work were not then self-supporting, it must drop—and see whether it would not make support.

We rejoice to see that the new converts to Voluntaryism are bringing to aid its development a shrewd, practical, unconventional good sense, of which it has long stood in need. There is a freshness about their suggestions, such as one often sees in the growth of plants removed to a virgin soil. Unlike Mr. Gladstone—at least, so far as he has hitherto avowed himself—the *Guardian* discerns clearly the evil of what is, as well as the power and sufficiency of what should be, the main support of the Church in these realms. The following passage from an earlier number of our contemporary, contains in few words the very pith of our objections to the Establishment, as such:—

There is an evil inherent in the very nature of endowments, whether Roman, Anglican, or Presbyterian. They tend—and they are often advocated by irreligious men, because they tend to secularise the priesthood—to overlay it with those ideas of professional advancement, those aspirations after comfortable competence, which so often in all callings, and so banefully in the most holy ones, smother the descent to worldliness. The creatures of human law, endowments form round themselves an atmosphere of law and custom, and oppress with a weight of established precedent whatever is bold, or novel, or distasteful to the world. They engender a habit of relying on secular alliances, secular reasonings, secular devices, rather than those nobler arms which, if we can trust them, become, when we least expect it, and as we least expect it, mighty to the pulling down of strongholds.

With this quotation we conclude. We have left ourselves no space for comment. Nor, indeed, is it necessary. Our own readers, we venture to think, will not need it—and sure we are, that such men as the writer in the *Guardian* have thoughtfully surveyed the several bearings of the truths he has so clearly and forcibly enounced. But we cannot forbear the exclamation, "What hath God wrought!"

PICKINGS AND PERQUISITES.

WHILE the *Times* expects—no, not expects, desires—magnificent things from the new Bishops, the *Record* craves the small boon of a revision of the fees charged by their lordships' Secretaries. These, it is stated, are "a sore burden," and so much a source of annoyance to the clergy, that many of them "hesitate not to say that all their reminiscences of Episcopal intercourse are associated with the payment of fees to the Secretaries." Ordinations, institutions, inductions, licences, consecrations, and almost every act of the Episcopate, bring grist to the mill of my lord's Secretary. The fees differ in various dioceses, and nobody knows whether they are "regulated by custom, or by ecclesiastical law, or by the conscience of the official who claims them."

Let us hope that it is not the last-named of these standards, since we are told, that "in the palmiest days of legal monopoly, charges never existed so unreasonable, vexatious, and oppressive;" and that even a lawyer would do the same work, at one-fourth of the cost which "poor curates, and needy incumbents, are now compelled to

pay into the monopolising hands of our Bishops' Secretaries!"

And, unfortunately, the poor clergy have to run the gauntlet of a regular corps of these "gentlemen's gentlemen" of the Establishment. Thus the *Record* tells us:—

A clergyman, who had exhausted his strength in the labours consequent on the charge of a poor and populous district, was presented to a chapter living, the gross value of which is considerably under 200*l.* per annum, and the net value much less than that. Mark the extent to which the fortunate (?) presentee is mulcted under one form or another by ecclesiastical officials. In the first place, he must get the presentation, a small sheet of parchment, with the Chapter seal appended, the charge for which (including the 5*l.* stamp) by the Chapter official is 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* He is then passed on to the Bishop's Secretary, who prepares the form of institution on a 2*l.* stamp, and hands him a bill for 12*l.* 15*s.* He hopes this is the *ultimatum*. But he is not so easily let off. Instead of receiving, as he expects, the mandate for induction, he receives a small piece of unstamped parchment, which the bland and smiling secretary informs him must be forwarded to the Archbishop's official, who will send the order for induction. In due course this arrives, and with it another bill, amount, 4*l.* 13*s.* Total, exclusive of stamps, 20*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

A Vicar writes that when appointed to a living of the nett value of less than 180*l.*, he had to pay 19*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* to the Lord Chancellor's Secretary, and 13*l.* 4*s.* to the Bishop's. A Rector, "burned out" of his rectory, could not even obtain consent to its being rebuilt in another spot, except at a cost of eighteen guineas, of which 1*l.* 18*s.* was for "postage and paper"—a consumption of stationery worthy of the Circumlocution Office. Nay, a cleric cannot even walk out of an incumbency without slipping nearly 4*l.* into the palm of the functionary who shows him the door!

We will not affect to wonder that a body of high-minded gentlemen should endure this system of ecclesiastical "baksheish," because recent revelations have shown that the clergy of the Establishment will endure almost any amount of indignity and discomfort, for the sake of the doubtful advantages which it affords. Nor is there anything remarkable in these exactions viewed in relation to the Establishment itself. Notwithstanding its magnificent endowments, "Pay here" is written up on pretty nearly every door of the Church of England, and fees for "christenings," fees for marriage, fees for "churchings," fees for funerals, fees for head and foot-stone in the parishioners' own churchyard, all smack of a system and a spirit which, reversing the apostolic assurance, declares to the Church's members, "We desire not you, but yours."

Further, we think it impossible to look at the Secretary apart from the Bishop. It may be true that "not a shilling of these fees reaches the Bishop's pockets;" but the Secretary is the Bishop's second self—his adviser in all the legal complexities of his office—his confidant and referee in all those delicate financial operations which enable Bishops to "die shamefully rich." That somebody must pay for such service is clear; and when the wearers of mitres can appropriate Church revenues as they have done, it is quite natural that they should allow their deputies to remunerate themselves at the private expense of the clergy. It is simply "like master like man."

The *Record* has an inkling of the real evil at the bottom of the nuisance of which it complains, when it allows that "there is something cold and heartless, and almost irreverent, in the business perplexities and the exorbitant fees which, under our present system, lie at the threshold of the work."

These "business perplexities" are among the essential characteristics of an Establishment. It is an agglomeration of "vested rights," all of which have to be preserved by legal guard and fence. It plumes itself on the possession of stability, and of restraints on popular fickleness and caprice. It hugs its property with a miser's tenacity. It seeks to do spiritual work by worldly machinery. And for all this it pays the appropriate penalty. The "business perplexities," the legal difficulties, the spirit of routine, which meet the devout clergyman at the very "threshold of his work," follow him to the end; added to all which, the absence of popular government, and the encouragements afforded to self-seeking, aggravate the evil by causing bad machinery to work in the worst possible way.

When the *Record* next dilates on such a theme, let it, we venture to recommend, do so with something of the hopeful breadth and suggestiveness of its contemporary the *Guardian*.

THE DISENDOWMENT MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

The movement against the temporalities of the Irish Church, commenced in the county of Cork, is, it seems, about to be followed by a series of demonstrations in other parts of the kingdom. A requisition is in course of signature convening the Reformers of King's and Queen's counties, and the county of Kildare, to adopt such measures as will best promote the success of Mr. Miall's motion.—*Times*.

The *Sentinel* has been endeavouring to demolish

Mr. Fox's arguments in his late speech at Oldham. Our readers may judge of its success by the following extract, which is a good specimen of the forcible-feeling style of such declamatory writers:—

1. Exalting the policy of Mr. Miall's motion, he says that that motion "treated the subject in a very different manner from the discussions on the grant to Maynooth; it did not single out one party, one religion, one denomination, to cut it off from receiving anything out of the public purse; it made no invidious distinctions," &c., &c.

On this, we ask Mr. Fox, do not the *laws themselves* "single out" this very "party" and "denomination," and pronounce its worship blasphemy; its religion, idolatry; and its head, Antichrist? The millions of England esteem them as just such; as such they should be dealt with, and as such they *shall* be.

2. He asks, "Is there anything in placing all religions on a perfect equality that violates any great principle?"

To this we reply, there is. It is utterly unprincipled, it is "horrible" and "fearful," to put idolatry on a level with Christianity; falsehood on a level with truth; and Antichrist on a level with Christ.

3. He says, "The religion of one man out of seven can never be established in a country as the one paramount religion of that country."

To this we reply, that if God's truth, and equity, and law, establish the religion of the minority being truly scriptural and Christian, in a country, then that is the established religion in that country, though the majority of that country may be idolatrous blasphemers.

4. He challenges us to look to the United States, where there is perfect religious equality subservient to the religious interests of the people.

We reply—see in the prevalence of slavery in those States a monster evil; in the prevalence of Mormonism a monster and heretical system of licentiousness, the consequence of the religious equality that the speaker recommends, but which the example that he adduces should teach us rather to shun than to imitate. The truth is, that in Protestant America, as the result of its religious equality, infidelity is paramount, and the mob tyrannical.

He might, however, have taken a nearer instance than America affords. In France, a Popish country, there is perfect religious equality, and there constitutional despotism prevails over the whole people! To which of these examples is England to be reduced? In America the mob is the ruling tyrant—in France Louis Napoleon reigns. Surely those instances might give pause to so fervent a lover of liberty as Mr. Fox—professes himself to be.

To the Protestants of the United Kingdom, however, we should now briefly make one appeal. To them we would propose the question, shall perjury and subornation of perjury be allowed to triumph? Shall perjurers and suborners of perjury wrest from us that institution of truth and righteousness which the blood of our martyred forefathers won, in the very fires, from Papists and from infidels? We trust that the answer will be firmly—NEVER! We trust that they will account death itself a preferable alternative—that they may be prepared in this great quarrel, in faith, and in loyalty, to buckle on the arms of a noble chivalry, and to determine come weal, come woe, that of our blood-bought rights there shall be no surrender.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION—POSTPONEMENT OF THE AUTUMNAL MEETING.

The committee of the Congregational Union, in conference with their friends at Cheltenham, have come to the resolution of postponing the holding of the Autumnal Meeting in that town to a future period. They, however, propose, in January next, to call a Special General Meeting in London, "for the consideration of important business." It is understood that the postponement of the Autumnal Meeting is owing to the differences arising out of the "Controversy," which the committee appear to hope may, by the beginning of next year, be arranged.

RELEASE OF M. DE MORA.—Lord Shelburne, writing from the Foreign-office to the secretary of the Protestant Alliance, says: "A despatch has just been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, stating that M. de Mora is safe at Bayonne." Since the receipt of Lord Shelburne's reply, Dr. Rule has received a letter from M. de Mora himself, stating that he is on his way to England. He has, probably, by this time reached Southampton.

THE CONVOCATION of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury was on Thursday prorogued, pursuant to the Royal writ, in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, by the Vicar-General, Dr. Twiss, under a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan, to Friday, November 14.

THE NEW STATUTES OF BALLIOL COLLEGE.—The published statutes of Balliol College have been understood by many as warranting the expectation that, under their regulations, the fellowships of the college will be open, so far as the college itself is concerned, to all persons, whether they belong to the Church of England or to any other religious community. The *Guardian* intimates that this expectation is not to be gratified.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER ON THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at St. George's Hall, on Tuesday evening, the Bishop of Chester, who presided, protested against the attempt to obtain an alteration of the Protestant version of the Scriptures, asserting that, as it now stands, it does not misrepresent any essential point of faith. The present text, he said, has a simplicity, vigour, and majesty, that no attempt at modernised version has yet been able to equal or approach. But more than this, my friends, it has now been hallowed and consecrated by time. It is associated with every tender sentiment in our hearts, with every serious incident in our lives, with every cherished remembrance of our

parental home, with every sacred enjoyment of our own home, with all the happy recollections of an early youth, with all the solemn feelings of advanced age. These were associations which it was indeed unwise needlessly or rudely to disturb.

THE MINOR CANONS OF ST. PAUL'S.—A somewhat serious difficulty has arisen in reference to the election of a minor canon of the Cathedral. Some days since the Rev. E. G. Beckwith died, creating a vacancy. The remaining minor canons claim, according to what they state is immemorial custom, to nominate two candidates, one of whom shall be selected by the dean and chapter, but the dean and chapter say the minor canons have no such right. On the last occasion of a vacancy, the minor canons selected two, one of whom was chosen; but the dean and chapter allege that that course was taken because one of the gentlemen proposed was eminently calculated to fill the office, and not because of any claim on the part of the minor canons.

INCUMBENCY OF CLERKENWELL.—In the contest for the parish-church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. Mr. Maguire was elected by the Vestry. The rival candidate was the Rev. Mr. Roberts; and the vote was—Maguire 40, Roberts, 25. On Sunday morning, in consequence of a report that the Rev. Mr. Roberts intended to occupy the pulpit to the exclusion of the Rev. Mr. Maguire, who was elected to the incumbency by the new vestry, a large concourse of persons assembled long before the commencement of the service. The Rev. Mr. Ford read the prayers, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, arriving with his friends before the Rev. Mr. Maguire, asserted his intention to preach. The latter gentleman, anxious to prevent any confusion, readily yielded, but the proceedings caused considerable surprise in the parish. It is said that the friends of the Rev. Mr. Roberts intend to carry the question to the Court of Queen's Bench, to ascertain whether the new vestry have the right to exercise the important privilege of electing the incumbent.

THE UNION CHAPLAINCY.—Our readers will observe, on reference to the proceedings at the Board of Guardians on Tuesday last, that a memorial, signed by twenty-five gentlemen, has been forwarded to the Poor-law authorities in London, the drift of which is to procure the appointment of some clergyman of the Established Church to the office of chaplain to our local union—an office which, it will be remembered, has remained in abeyance since the decease of the late Mr. Harrison. The renewed application to the Central Board makes another public explanation unavoidable. This, we doubt not, will be duly given at the meeting of the guardians on Tuesday next. In the meantime, we are informed that a counter petition is in the course of signature, which promises, from the number and respectability of the names attached to it, to convince the Metropolitan Commissioners how deeply interested are the majority of our ratepaying population in a continuance of the present system, and how utterly the quarter-of-a-hundred names appended to the memorial already received fall short of expressing the convictions and opinions of the sixty thousand inhabitants of Leicester.—*Leicester Mercury*.

Religious Intelligence.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—A lecture in connection with the movement for the erection of a memorial place of worship was recently given by the Rev. John Waddington, at Homerton (Old Gravel Pit). The attendance was good. The Rev. J. Davies, in cordial terms, commended the object to the support of the congregation. He said Mr. Waddington had mastered the most formidable difficulties, and every stroke now would give momentum to the undertaking. Subscriptions were given, and collecting-books supplied. Mr. Waddington stated that the 29th inst. was fixed for the laying of the stone on the part of the American brethren—the anniversary of the day on which the Pilgrim Fathers, from the deck of the Mayflower, first saw land. A meeting would be held on the evening of that day in the large school-room of Surrey Chapel.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, NANTWICH.—On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., the members and friends of the above place of worship held their annual tea party, in the School-room, Church-lane, at which there were about 300 persons present. The room was most tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, &c., by some of the young ladies of the congregation. The Rev. Edward L. Adams, minister of the chapel, late of the Lancashire Independent College, presided on the occasion; and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Wm. Rhodes, of Sandbach, and other ministers and gentlemen present, when the gratifying announcement was made that the debt on the new chapel, erected in 1842, at a cost of more than 2,000*l.*, was now liquidated. A handsome surplus was realised towards the chapel funds, which was increased by the gratuitous tables supplied by several ladies belonging to the congregation.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT NATAL.—The *Durban Mercury*, of June 14th, gives some interesting details of proceedings in connexion with the opening of a new Congregational chapel at that place. The services and festivities commenced on the 8th of June. In the morning of that day the Rev. H. A. Wilder, of the American Mission, introduced the service, and offered the dedication prayer; after which the Rev. Lewis Groot, of the same mission, delivered a discourse of great power and beauty. In the afternoon, the Rev. D. Lindley, of the American mission, preached. In the evening, the Rev. C. Spensley, of the Wesleyan Church, delivered a very able discourse. The chapel was crowded at all the services. A tea meeting, including about two hundred and thirty friends, took place on Monday, the 9th of June, A.

W. Evans, Esq., presided, and the Rev. S. C. Pixley, the Rev. C. Spensley (Wesleyan), and four American missionaries, were amongst the speakers. An excellent spirit animated all present, and resolutions in favour of Christian union were unanimously adopted. A report presented to the meeting showed that the total cost of the chapel was £594, towards which the sum of £574 had been received. The latter amount included 199£ realised from a bazaar, and 80£ in donations from England. It seems that the Bishop of Natal, Dr. Colenso, having addressed Dissenters as his "dear Christian brethren," the committee, interpreting too literally, invited him a year before to the laying of the foundation stone of the above chapel. As he was going that day into the country, he could not attend; but, not content with assigning this reason, he added, that he "did not think the erection of a Congregational chapel would conduce to the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants." The attendance of the general population of D'Urban at the completion of the work, was a fine rebuke to the arrogant bigotry manifested by the Bishop at its beginning. It appears that the Bishop has contrived to render himself very unpopular with the laity of his diocese in general, in consequence of the Puseyite tendencies he has exhibited since his arrival in the colony, and which has alienated the minds of the more intelligent among the members of his Church.

THE REV. C. FINNEY is about to revisit England.

THE SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION held its Autumnal Meeting on the 7th and 8th instant. The introductory sermon was preached at Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. John Reynolds, of Clare. The Union sermon, at Friar-street, Chapel, on Wednesday morning, by the Rev. John Harrison, of Rendham. The Rev. John Raven, of Ipswich, presided at the communion service. A concluding service was held at Trinity Chapel in the evening, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. G. Hill, of Haverhill, and R. Roberts, of East Bergholt.

THE WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL, situated on the western side of Fish-street-hill, is undergoing a complete renovation, internally and externally. This chapel was designed by Mr. Davis, the architect, about twenty-five years ago, at the time that Greek architecture was in vogue. It is extremely plain inside, and is canted at the corners. The pulpit stands at the west end, opposite a segmental recess. There are galleries along two sides, and at the east end. The ventilation is effected by three perforated centre flowers in the ceiling, and also by the windows at each side, the upper series of which are semi-circular headed, and the lower ones segmental. The facade in Fish-street-hill consists of two isolated columns, with Ionic capitals and antæ, which are recessed with pilasters at the external angles. The whole is surmounted by a pediment. There is a principal entrance in the centre of the elevation, and a minor one at each end. Messrs. Piper, the builders, have the contract for the renovations now in progress.—*Building News.*

VINES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ROCHESTER.—The debt upon this building, which, a little more than a year since, was 1,700£, was, on Wednesday evening last, entirely removed. The congregation, having raised 1,900£ towards the entire amount, determined on the removal of the remainder, and held special services for this object. On Sunday last the pastor, the Rev. James Davis, preached on the obligation and aim of Christian service. On Tuesday evening, the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, preached an excellent sermon. On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held in the church, Wm. Joynson, Esq., of St. Mary Cray, in the chair. The Rev. Newman Hall addressed the meeting on "The Catholicity of Congregationalism, its Claim on Society." After addresses by various ministers and gentlemen, subscriptions were received, when it was announced that, with kind donations from Joshua Wilson and John Finch, Esqs., closed with a generous gift from the chairman, the whole sum of 500£ was raised, and an additional sum towards the completion of the school-room. The amount thus raised is exclusive of 300£ for building a gallery, and the large organ,—a royal gift to the late Marquess of Anglesea.

WELDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, the Rev. George Bullock, late of the London City Mission, was publicly recognised as pastor of the Independent Church in Weldon. At two in the afternoon the Rev. J. Hardwick (Baptist) Gretton, introduced the service by prayer. The Rev. H. Toller, of Market Harborough, stated the nature of a Gospel Church; Rev. J. Green, of Uppingham, offered the recognition prayer; Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering, gave an excellent and affectionate charge to the minister, and then concluded with prayer. In the evening, after reading and prayer by the Rev. T. Lord, Brigstock, the Rev. J. Mursell (Baptist), Kettering, preached to the people. Tea was provided between the services in the vestry adjoining the chapel, and a barn, which was kindly lent for the occasion; and notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, both places were well filled. The services were of the most interesting character, and many felt that it was indeed good to be there.

The Marquis of Salisbury has extended his former liberal offer to the Art Treasures Exhibition in Manchester, 1857; and placed a more extended list of treasures at Hatfield at the disposal of the committee. It is gratifying to find that the labours of the committee are bringing to light a very much more extensive collection of the specimens of the great masters of the very early Italian and German schools than we were supposed to possess in this country, and that the owners of these unique and most valuable works are, almost without exception, tendering the choicest of them for the use of the Exhibition.

Correspondence.

"THE CONTROVERSY."

III.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The "Particular Baptist" has retired from the field. Though introduced with such a flourish of trumpets, he has not been able to gather strength for more than three blows. The third of these indicates such a total exhaustion of mental power that I consider it doubtful whether he can ever recover from the effects of his rash intermeddling. It has evidently been too much for him. Like Othe, under similar circumstances, in the "Jerusalem Liberata," "shamed with the first fall, bruised with the last," he has paid a heavy penalty for fighting other people's battles—he can fight no more. Under such circumstances, it may appear unnecessary to follow him out of the lists, and I should not do so but for his evident ignorance and misapprehension of some matters with which he ought to have made himself acquainted before he entered into the controversy. As he has lived some time in the world without learning these things, it will not be my fault if this necessary knowledge has, as in other cases, to be beaten into him with blows.

About a third of Letter II. is occupied in lamenting that the Editor of the *Nonconformist* has not "defined his meaning." You recollect what the "Particular" said on this subject in his first letter; he now repeats his regrets, and makes special request that he may be enlightened as to the ideas to be attached to the words "freedom," "aggression," "dictation," "denouncing," &c. As the *Nonconformist* has something better to do than to reprint Johnson's Dictionary, the "Particular," I am afraid, must still be left in ignorance of these things. He gets as he goes along, however, a glimmer of the meaning of the first word. He acknowledges that one of the ideas to be attached to "free" discussion has something to do with the *Nonconformist*. It is his open and candidly expressed opinion that the end of free discussion (in these matters) and the end of the *Nonconformist* will happen together. "If so," he writes, "free discussion must come to an end, if so, the publication of the *Nonconformist* itself must cease." I congratulate you, Sir, on this testimony from Balaam, printed, too, in the *Banner*!

The gross ignorance of the "Particular" as to the present constitution of Congregational Churches, is not less striking than his ignorance of etymology. He is under the peculiar delusion that the "Congregational Body" has the power to thrust an erring Church out of its communion. He is not a "Congregationalist," and so I may at once inform him, and through him some others who appear to share his misapprehension, that, although some "Congregational Unions," have for years past been verging towards an assumption of such a power, it has not, thank God, yet been acknowledged, nor, I think, ever will be. Under "thorough Independency," as I believe, under "Particular Baptistry," we recognise no control of other Churches. And should the time foreshadowed by the author of "In Memoriam" come—

"Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When single thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute"—

as the members of some "banded unions" have endeavoured their best to do, we can still defy them, for we should not be of them. When, therefore, the "Particular" talks of the duty of "quitting the Congregational body," he talks ignorant nonsense. We can neither "quit," nor be made to "quit." The only body we belong to, or ever shall belong to, is the "body of Christ."

The "Particular" brings the grave charge against the *Nonconformist* that it denounces "metaphysical" and "speculative" systems of theology. The charge is not true; but, supposing it to be true, I should be glad to be allowed to state a few facts, and make a few quotations in catechetical form, in reply to it, as it may enable me to clear up one or two questions connected with the present discussion, and show who are the real "negative" theologians. It is, of course, understood that the *Nonconformist* is no more responsible for my catechism, than is the *Banner* for the statement concerning the "end of free discussion."

Thorough Independent: What do you mean by the "old" in opposition to the "new" truth?

Particular Baptist: The old truth is, that "doctrines alone can so change the heart of fallen man, as to produce a practical exhibition of Christian life." (Letter II.)

Thorough: Very well. I will take that for a fair general statement of the "old" "positive" theology, for which you are now contending, "doctrines alone"—dry words—can change a man's heart. I am not arguing the truth or falsehood of the dogma, so will not remind you that your system quite leaves out Christ. But now turn, one by one, to the books on the table, and let us see if we cannot define your position. You disparage the *Nonconformist* for condemning "metaphysical," or, in other words, scholastic theology—first, can you tell me when and with whom it had its origin?

Particular: I have heard with the Aristotelian Schoolmen of the Dark Ages, but I don't know.

Thorough: Well then, turn to Bishop Hampden's Bampton Lecture on the History of the Scholastic Philosophy, p. 373.

Particular reads: "So anomalous, indeed, is the mode of proceeding in the scholastic development of Christian Theology, that it is only capable of solution, as appears to me, from the fact noticed at the commencement of these Lectures, that the scholastic system was a prolonged struggle between reason and authority. The effort throughout is to maintain both principles. But the method of Theology being originally founded in speculation and resistance to mere authority, we find traces of this beginning in the compromise of principles which the maturity of the system displays. It is rationalisation that triumphs; and logic dominates over theology." "What! rationalism?"

Thorough: Just so; and the Reformer said of these times, "Aristotle, the heathen, was held in such repute and honour, that whose undervalued or contradicted him, was held, at Cologne (as now in London), for a heretic." Now turn to p. 378 of Hampden, and you will get an explanation of the mode in which the system has become perpetuated.

Particular reads: "The speculative language of

these creeds, it should be observed, was admitted into the Church as established by the Reformers, before the period when the genius of Bacon opposed the emptiness of the system, which the schools had palmed upon the world as the only instrument for the discovery of all truth."

Thorough: Now, I say nothing as to the distinctive merits of your Speculative Theology: I broadly maintain your right to it, but some good men have expressed very strong opinions concerning it. For instance, Bishop Berkeley, a good many years before the *Banner* was heard of, actually called it the "Negative" Theology. It is too bad perhaps to turn the tables on you, but if you refer to the seventh dialogue of the Bishop's "Minute Philosopher," where he discusses the origin of the scholastic system, you will find your "Positive" suddenly changing sides.

Particular reads: "To me it seems that whatever was the source of these controversies, and however they were managed, wherein human infirmity must be supposed to have had its share, the main end was not to convey precise positive ideas to the minds of men by the use of these contested terms, but rather a NEGATIVE SENSE."

Thorough: Never mind blushing: it becomes you. Now to good Bishop Horsley's "Sermon on the Incarnation," the same writer as "Horsley on the Psalms."

Particular reads: "Would to God the necessity never had arisen of stating the discoveries of revelation in metaphysical propositions. The inspired writers delivered their sublimest doctrines in popular language; and abstained from a philosophical phraseology." Ah! these are all bishops. But find a Baptist or an Evangelical Dissenter speaking like this, and I'll believe him.

Thorough: I was just coming to the testimony of two men than whom the Church of Christ has hardly seen greater—John Foster and Robert Hall. The whole tendency of the Essay on the "Aversion of men of taste" is against the use of the technical terms which the scholastic system has imposed upon us. Such terms he says may be the "lights of science," but they are "the shades of religion." Instead of being "signs," they are "monuments" and "memorials." Robert Hall's language is still more expressive. He denounces theological theorizing in the strongest terms. There is his sermon on the "Glory of God in Concealing." Read aloud the passage I have marked.

Particular reads: "The revelation contained in the Scriptures extends only to facts, and to the theory of those facts. The most important truths are communicated in a dogmatic, not a theoretic manner. We are taught on the testimony of Him that cannot lie, *undisputed facts*, which we cannot connect with those reasons. They rest solely on the basis of Divine authority, and we are left as much in the dark with respect to the mode of their existence, as if they were not revealed. . . . They who have ventured to approach too near this inaccessible light, though with honest and sincere intentions, have, for the most part, by attempting to explain it, involved the subject in deeper obscurity, and darkened counsel with words without knowledge."

Thorough: Now, I hope, you can understand how the *Nonconformist* can express its preference for the religion which "addresses itself to our spiritual nature, which can only be appreciated by the heart, and which when lovingly embraced, purifies, ennobles, and assimilates," in preference to the religion of "theory." Now, I hope, you can believe that a man may reject the scholastic theology, and yet be as good a Christian as he who receives it. If you do not, you excommunicate Bishop Hampden, Bishop Ridley, Bishop Horsley, John Foster, and Robert Hall, not to mention Mr. Lynch, Mr. Binney, and "the rest of the Fifteen." If you do, I tell you with Jeremy Taylor, "He that bids me believe his deductions under pain of damnation, bids me under pain of damnation believe that he is an unerring logician; for which God has given me no command, and himself can give me no security; if I can defend myself from that man's pride, God will defend me from damnation."

Sir,—I have now done with the "Particular Baptist." He is, doubtless, a good man, but "Ignorance" being the mother of "Error," he is necessarily, on some questions, in considerable darkness. He is too simple a man to know much about "the cant of orthodoxy," or wittingly to approve of what the scholastics openly justified—the employment of sophistry for the support of the orthodox truth. If he does it himself he does it ignorantly, and so may be excused. A man who writes of an "article" as "he," and says, "Every man's religious positions is voluntary," may be forgiven more serious blunders! To him and to all of his class, and many others who have touched this "Controversy," Mr. Tennyson's brief but dignified rebuke will apply; it is all I should say to them:—

"Vex not thou the poet's mind
With thy shallow wit,
Vex not thou the poet's mind,
For thou canst not fathom it!"

They have tried to imitate the example of the Scholars of Malmesbury, who, in A.D. 883, as the monkish historian tells us, pierced Scotus Erigena to death with their writing instruments for heterodoxy—but they have not succeeded; they have only succeeded in exciting the poet to a more vigorous activity, and a more courageous assertion of his "right to differ."

But of the *Banner*, what shall I say? In its number of Friday last, it has "out-Heroded Herod" in mendacious malice. The Negative Theology is there boldly identified with the theology of Mr. Theodore Parker, who is quoted in the next sentence as saying: "I do not believe in the miraculous origin of the Hebrew Church, or the Buddhist Church, or of the Christian Church, nor in the miraculous character of Jesus. I take not the Bible for my master, nor yet the Church, nor even Jesus of Nazareth for my master. He is my best historical dial of human greatness, not without errors, not without the stain of his times, and, I presume, of course, not without sins; for men without sins exist in the dreams of girls." This is one of the "worthies," says the *Banner*, of the "Negative Theological School." The inference intended is obvious. The Fifteen and the Christian public may do as they like with the man who will write in such a strain: to me the *Banner* and its Editor are henceforth as the poison of the asp. "For there is no faithfulness in their mouth; their inward part is wickedness; their throat is an open sepulchre." I shudder, as I think of them, to remember Christian's words, "And behold I looked, and

pay into the monopolising hands of our Bishops' Secretaries!"

And, unfortunately, the poor clergy have to run the gauntlet of a regular corps of these "gentlemen's gentlemen" of the Establishment. Thus the *Record* tells us:—

A clergyman, who had exhausted his strength in the labours consequent on the charge of a poor and populous district, was presented to a chapter living, the gross value of which is considerably under 200*l.* per annum, and the net value much less than that. Mark the extent to which the fortunate (?) presentee is mulcted under one form or another by ecclesiastical officials. In the first place, he must get the presentation, a small sheet of parchment, with the Chapter seal appended, the charge for which (including the 5*l.* stamp) by the Chapter official is 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* He is then passed on to the Bishop's Secretary, who prepares the form of institution on a 2*l.* stamp, and hands him a bill for 12*l.* 15*s.* He hopes this is the *ultimatum*. But he is not so easily let off. Instead of receiving, as he expects, the mandate for induction, he receives a small piece of unstamped parchment, which the bland and smiling secretary informs him must be forwarded to the Archdeacon's official, who will send the order for induction. In due course this arrives, and with it another bill, amount, 4*l.* 13*s.* Total, exclusive of stamps, 207*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

A Vicar writes that when appointed to a living of the nett value of less than 130*l.*, he had to pay 19*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* to the Lord Chancellor's Secretary, and 13*l.* 4*s.* to the Bishop's. A Rector, "burned out" of his rectory, could not even obtain consent to its being rebuilt in another spot, except at a cost of eighteen guineas, of which 17*l.* 18*s.* was for "postage and paper"—a consumption of stationery worthy of the Circumlocution Office. Nay, a cleric cannot even walk out of an incumbency without slipping nearly 4*l.* into the palm of the functionary who shows him the door!

We will not affect to wonder that a body of high-minded gentlemen should endure this system of ecclesiastical "*baksheish*," because recent revelations have shown that the clergy of the Establishment will endure almost any amount of indignity and discomfort, for the sake of the doubtful advantages which it affords. Nor is there anything remarkable in these exactions viewed in relation to the Establishment itself. Notwithstanding its magnificent endowments, "Pay here" is written up on pretty nearly every door of the Church of England, and fees for "christenings," fees for marriage, fees for "churchings," fees for funerals, fees for head and foot-stone in the parishioners' own churchyard, all smack of a system and a spirit which, reversing the apostolic assurance, declares to the Church's members, "We desire not you, but yours."

Further, we think it impossible to look at the Secretary apart from the Bishop. It may be true that "not a shilling of these fees reaches the Bishop's pockets;" but the Secretary is the Bishop's second self—his adviser in all the legal complexities of his office—his confidant and referee in all those delicate financial operations which enable Bishops to "die shamefully rich." That somebody must pay for such service is clear; and when the wearers of mitres can appropriate Church revenues as they have done, it is quite natural that they should allow their deputies to remunerate themselves at the private expense of the clergy. It is simply "like master like man."

The *Record* has an inkling of the real evil at the bottom of the nuisance of which it complains, when it allows that "there is something cold and heartless, and almost irreverent, in the business perplexities and the exorbitant fees which, under our present system, lie at the threshold of the work."

These "business perplexities" are among the essential characteristics of an Establishment. It is an agglomeration of "vested rights," all of which have to be preserved by legal guard and fence. It plumes itself on the possession of stability, and of restraints on popular fickleness and caprice. It hugs its property with a miser's tenacity. It seeks to do spiritual work by worldly machinery. And for all this it pays the appropriate penalty. The "business perplexities," the legal difficulties, the spirit of routine, which meet the devout clergyman at the very "threshold of his work," follow him to the end; added to all which, the absence of popular government, and the encouragements afforded to self-seeking, aggravate the evil by causing bad machinery to work in the worst possible way.

When the *Record* next dilates on such a theme, let it, we venture to recommend, do so with something of the hopeful breadth and suggestiveness of its contemporary the *Guardian*.

THE DISENDOWMENT MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

The movement against the temporalities of the Irish Church, commenced in the county of Cork, is, it seems, about to be followed by a series of demonstrations in other parts of the kingdom. A requisition is in course of signature convening the Reformers of King's and Queen's counties, and the county of Kildare, to adopt such measures as will best promote the success of Mr. Miall's motion.—*Times*.

The *Sentinel* has been endeavouring to demolish

Mr. Fox's arguments in his late speech at Oldham. Our readers may judge of its success by the following extract, which is a good specimen of the forcible-feeling style of such declamatory writers:—

1. Exalting the policy of Mr. Miall's motion, he says that that motion "treated the subject in a very different manner from the discussions on the grant to Maynooth; it did not single out one party, one religion, one denomination, to cut it off from receiving anything out of the public purse; it made no invidious distinctions," &c., &c.

On this, we ask Mr. Fox, do not the laws themselves "single out" this very "party" and "denomination," and pronounce its worship blasphemy; its religion, idolatry; and its head, Antichrist? The millions of England esteem them as just such; as such they should be dealt with, and as such they shall be.

2. He asks, "Is there anything in placing all religions on a perfect equality that violates any great principle?"

To this we reply, there is. It is utterly unprincipled, it is "horrible" and "fearful," to put idolatry on a level with Christianity; falsehood on a level with truth; and Antichrist on a level with Christ.

3. He says, "The religion of one man out of seven can never be established in a country as the one paramount religion of that country."

To this we reply, that if God's truth, and equity, and law, establish the religion of the minority being truly scriptural and Christian, in a country, then that is the established religion in that country, though the majority of that country may be idolatrous blasphemers.

4. He challenges us to look to the United States, where there is perfect religious equality subservient to the religious interests of the people.

We reply—see in the prevalence of slavery in those States a monster evil; in the prevalence of Mormonism a monster and heretical system of licentiousness, the consequence of the religious equality that the speaker recommends, but which the example that he adduces should teach us rather to shun than to imitate. The truth is, that in Protestant America, as the result of its religious equality, infidelity is paramount, and the mob tyrannical.

He might, however, have taken a nearer instance than America affords. In France, a Popish country, there is perfect religious equality, and there constitutional despotism prevails over the whole people! To which of these examples is England to be reduced? In America the mob is the ruling tyrant—in France Louis Napoleon reigns. Surely those instances might give pause to so fervent a lover of liberty as Mr. Fox professes himself to be.

To the Protestants of the United Kingdom, however, we should now briefly make one appeal. To them we would propose the question, shall perjury and subornation of perjury be allowed to triumph? Shall perjurers and suborners of perjury wrest from us that institution of truth and righteousness which the blood of our martyred forefathers won, in the very fires, from Papists and from infidels? We trust that the answer will be firmly—NEVER! We trust that they will account death itself a preferable alternative—that they may be prepared in this great quarrel, in faith, and in loyalty, to buckle on the arms of a noble chivalry, and to determine come weal, come woe, that of our blood-bought rights there shall be no surrender.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION—POSTPONEMENT OF THE AUTUMNAL MEETING.

The committee of the Congregational Union, in conference with their friends at Cheltenham, have come to the resolution of postponing the holding of the Autumnal Meeting in that town to a future period. They, however, propose, in January next, to call a Special General Meeting in London, "for the consideration of important business." It is understood that the postponement of the Autumnal Meeting is owing to the differences arising out of the "Controversy," which the committee appear to hope may, by the beginning of next year, be arranged.

RELEASE OF M. DE MORA.—Lord Shelburne, writing from the Foreign-office to the secretary of the Protestant Alliance, says: "A despatch has just been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, stating that M. de Mora is safe at Bayonne." Since the receipt of Lord Shelburne's reply, Dr. Rule has received a letter from M. de Mora himself, stating that he is on his way to England. He has, probably, by this time reached Southampton.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE PRELATES AND CLERGY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTEBURY was on Thursday prorogued, pursuant to the Royal writ, in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, by the Vicar-General, Dr. Twiss, under a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan, to Friday, November 14.

THE NEW STATUTES OF BALLIOL COLLEGE.—The published statutes of Balliol College have been understood by many as warranting the expectation that, under their regulations, the fellowships of the college will be open, so far as the college itself is concerned, to all persons, whether they belong to the Church of England or to any other religious community. The *Guardian* intimates that this expectation is not to be gratified.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER ON THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at St. George's Hall, on Tuesday evening, the Bishop of Chester, who presided, protested against the attempt to obtain an alteration of the Protestant version of the Scriptures, asserting that, as it now stands, it does not misrepresent any essential point of faith. The present text, he said, has a simplicity, vigour, and majesty, that no attempt at modernised version has yet been able to equal or approach. But more than this, my friends, it has now been hallowed and consecrated by time. It is associated with every tender sentiment in our hearts, with every serious incident in our lives, with every cherished remembrance of our

parental home, with every sacred enjoyment of our own home, with all the happy recollections of an early youth, with all the solemn feelings of advanced age. These were associations which it was indeed unwise needlessly or rudely to disturb.

THE MINOR CANONRIES OF ST. PAUL'S.—A somewhat serious difficulty has arisen in reference to the election of a minor canon of the Cathedral. Some days since the Rev. E. G. Beckwith died, creating a vacancy. The remaining minor canons claim, according to what they state is immemorial custom, to nominate two candidates, one of whom shall be selected by the dean and chapter, but the dean and chapter say the minor canons have no such right. On the last occasion of a vacancy, the minor canons selected two, one of whom was chosen; but the dean and chapter allege that that course was taken because one of the gentlemen proposed was eminently calculated to fill the office, and not because of any claim on the part of the minor canons.

INCUMBENCY OF CLERKENWELL.—In the contest for the parish-church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. Mr. Maguire was elected by the Vestry. The rival candidate was the Rev. Mr. Roberts; and the vote was—Maguire 40, Roberts, 25. On Sunday morning, in consequence of a report that the Rev. Mr. Roberts intended to occupy the pulpit to the exclusion of the Rev. Mr. Maguire, who was elected to the incumbency by the new vestry, a large concourse of persons assembled long before the commencement of the service. The Rev. Mr. Ford read the prayers, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, arriving with his friends before the Rev. Mr. Maguire, asserted his intention to preach. The latter gentleman, anxious to prevent any confusion, readily yielded, but the proceedings caused considerable surprise in the parish. It is said that the friends of the Rev. Mr. Roberts intend to carry the question to the Court of Queen's Bench, to ascertain whether the new vestry have the right to exercise the important privilege of electing the incumbent.

THE UNION CHAPLAINCY.—Our readers will observe, on reference to the proceedings at the Board of Guardians on Tuesday last, that a memorial, signed by twenty-five gentlemen, has been forwarded to the Poor-law authorities in London, the drift of which is to procure the appointment of some clergyman of the Established Church to the office of chaplain to our local union—an office which, it will be remembered, has remained in abeyance since the decease of the late Mr. Harrison. The renewed application to the Central Board makes another public explanation unavoidable. This, we doubt not, will be duly given at the meeting of the guardians on Tuesday next. In the meantime, we are informed that a counter petition is in the course of signature, which promises, from the number and respectability of the names attached to it, to convince the Metropolitan Commissioners how deeply interested are the majority of our ratepaying population in a continuance of the present system, and how utterly the quarter-of-a-hundred names appended to the memorial already received fall short of expressing the convictions and opinions of the sixty thousand inhabitants of Leicester.—*Leicester Mercury*.

Religious Intelligence.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—A lecture in connection with the movement for the erection of a memorial place of worship was recently given by the Rev. John Waddington, at Homerton (Old Gravel Pits). The attendance was good. The Rev. J. Davies, in cordial terms, commended the object to the support of the congregation. He said Mr. Waddington had mastered the most formidable difficulties, and every stroke now would give momentum to the undertaking. Subscriptions were given, and collecting-books supplied. Mr. Waddington stated that the 29th inst. was fixed for the laying of the stone on the part of the American brethren—the anniversary of the day on which the Pilgrim Fathers, from the deck of the *Mayflower*, first saw land. A meeting would be held on the evening of that day in the large school-room of Surrey Chapel.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, NANTWICH.—On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., the members and friends of the above place of worship held their annual tea party, in the School-room, Church-lane, at which there were about 300 persons present. The room was most tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, &c., by some of the young ladies of the congregation. The Rev. Edward L. Adams, minister of the chapel, late of the Lancashire Independent College, presided on the occasion; and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Wm. Rhodes, of Sandbach, and other ministers and gentlemen present, when the gratifying announcement was made that the debt on the new chapel, erected in 1842, at a cost of more than 2,000*l.*, was now liquidated. A handsome surplus was realised towards the chapel funds, which was increased by the gratuitous tables supplied by several ladies belonging to the congregation.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT NATAL.—The *Durban Mercury*, of June 14th, gives some interesting details of proceedings in connexion with the opening of a new Congregational chapel at that place. The services and festivities commenced on the 8th of June. In the morning of that day the Rev. H. A. Wilder, of the American Mission, introduced the service, and offered the dedication prayer; after which the Rev. Lewis Grout, of the same mission, delivered a discourse of great power and beauty. In the afternoon, the Rev. D. Lindley, of the American mission, preached. In the evening, the Rev. C. Spensley, of the Wesleyan Church, delivered a very able discourse. The chapel was crowded at all the services. A tea meeting, including about two hundred and thirty friends, took place on Monday, the 9th of June, A.

W. Evans, Esq., presided, and the Rev. S. C. Pixley, the Rev. C. Spensley (Wesleyan), and four American missionaries, were amongst the speakers. An excellent spirit animated all present, and resolutions in favour of Christian union were unanimously adopted. A report presented to the meeting showed that the total cost of the chapel was £597, towards which the sum of £744 had been received. The latter amount included 199l. realised from a bazaar, and 80l. in donations from England. It seems that the Bishop of Natal, Dr. Colenso, having addressed Dissenters as his "dear Christian brethren," the committee, interpreting too literally, invited him a year before to the laying of the foundation stone of the above chapel. As he was going that day into the country, he could not attend; but, not content with assigning this reason, he added, that he "did not think the erection of a Congregational chapel would conduce to the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants." The attendance of the general population of D'Urban at the completion of the work, was a fine rebuke to the arrogant bigotry manifested by the Bishop at its beginning. It appears that the Bishop has contrived to render himself very unpopular with the laity of his diocese in general, in consequence of the Puseyite tendencies he has exhibited since his arrival in the colony, and which has alienated the minds of the more intelligent among the members of his Church.

THE REV. C. FINNEY is about to revisit England.

THE SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION held its Autumnal Meeting on the 7th and 8th instant. The introductory sermon was preached at Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. John Reynolds, of Clare. The Union sermon, at Friar-street, Chapel, on Wednesday morning, by the Rev. John Harrison, of Rendham. The Rev. John Raven, of Ipswich, presided at the communion service. A concluding service was held at Trinity Chapel in the evening, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. G. Hill, of Haverhill, and R. Roberts, of East Bergholt.

THE WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL, situated on the western side of Fish-street-hill, is undergoing a complete renovation, internally and externally. This chapel was designed by Mr. Davis, the architect, about twenty-five years ago, at the time that Greek architecture was in vogue. It is extremely plain inside, and is canted at the corners. The pulpit stands at the west end, opposite a segmental recess. There are galleries along two sides, and at the east end. The ventilation is effected by three perforated centre flowers in the ceiling, and also by the windows at each side, the upper series of which are semi-circular headed, and the lower ones segmental. The facade in Fish-street-hill consists of two isolated columns, with Ionic capitals and antæ, which are recessed with pilasters at the external angles. The whole is surmounted by a pediment. There is a principal entrance in the centre of the elevation, and a minor one at each end. Messrs. Piper, the builders, have the contract for the renovations now in progress.—*Building News.*

VINES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ROCHESTER.—The debt upon this building, which, a little more than a year since, was 1,700l., was, on Wednesday evening last, entirely removed. The congregation, having raised 1,200l. towards the entire amount, determined on the removal of the remainder, and held special services for this object. On Sunday last the pastor, the Rev. James Davis, preached on the obligation and aim of Christian service. On Tuesday evening, the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, preached an excellent sermon. On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held in the church, Wm. Joynson, Esq., of St. Mary Cray, in the chair. The Rev. Newman Hall addressed the meeting on "The Catholicity of Congregationalism, its Claim on Society." After addresses by various ministers and gentlemen, subscriptions were received, when it was announced that, with kind donations from Joshua Wilson and John Finch, Esqs., closed with a generous gift from the chairman, the whole sum of 500l. was raised, and an additional sum towards the completion of the school-room. The amount thus raised is exclusive of 300l. for building a gallery, and the large organ,—a royal gift to the late Marquess of Anglesea.

WELDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, the Rev. George Bullock, late of the London City Mission, was publicly recognised as pastor of the Independent Church in Weldon. At two in the afternoon the Rev. J. Hardwick (Baptist) Gretton, introduced the service by prayer. The Rev. H. Toller, of Market Harborough, stated the nature of a Gospel Church; Rev. J. Green, of Uppingham, offered the recognition prayer; Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering, gave an excellent and affectionate charge to the minister, and then concluded with prayer. In the evening, after reading and prayer by the Rev. T. Lord, Brigstock, the Rev. J. Mursell (Baptist), Kettering, preached to the people. Tea was provided between the services in the vestry adjoining the chapel, and a barn, which was kindly lent for the occasion; and notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, both places were well filled. The services were of the most interesting character, and many felt that it was indeed good to be there.

The Marquis of Salisbury has extended his former liberal offer to the Art Treasures Exhibition in Manchester, 1857; and placed a more extended list of treasures at Hatfield at the disposal of the committee. It is gratifying to find that the labours of the committee are bringing to light a very much more extensive collection of the specimens of the great masters of the very early Italian and German schools than we were supposed to possess in this country, and that the owners of these unique and most valuable works are, almost without exception, tendering the choicest of them for the use of the Exhibition.

Correspondence.

"THE CONTROVERSY."

III.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The "Particular Baptist" has retired from the field. Though introduced with such a flourish of trumpets, he has not been able to gather strength for more than three blows. The third of these indicates such a total exhaustion of mental power that I consider it doubtful whether he can ever recover from the effects of his rash intermeddling. It has evidently been too much for him. Like Otho, under similar circumstances, in the "Gerusalemme Liberata," "shamed with the first fall, bruised with the last," he has paid a heavy penalty for fighting other people's battles—he can fight no more. Under such circumstances, it may appear unnecessary to follow him out of the lists, and I should not do so but for his evident ignorance and misapprehension of some matters with which he ought to have made himself acquainted before he entered into the controversy. As he has lived some time in the world without learning these things, it will not be my fault if this necessary knowledge has, as in other cases, to be beaten into him with blows.

About a third of Letter II. is occupied in lamenting that the Editor of the *Nonconformist* has not "defined his meaning." You recollect what the "Particular" said on this subject in his first letter; he now repeats his regrets, and makes special request that he may be enlightened as to the ideas to be attached to the words "freedom," "aggression," "dictation," "denouncing," &c. As the *Nonconformist* has something better to do than to reprint Johnson's Dictionary, the "Particular," I am afraid, must still be left in ignorance of these things. He gets as he goes along, however, a glimmer of the meaning of the first word. He acknowledges that one of the ideas to be attached to "free" discussion has something to do with the *Nonconformist*. It is his open and candidly expressed opinion that the end of free discussion (in these matters) and the end of the *Nonconformist* will happen together. "If so," he writes, "free discussion must come to an end, if so, the publication of the *Nonconformist* itself must cease." I congratulate you, Sir, on this testimony from Balaam, printed, too, in the *Banner*!

The gross ignorance of the "Particular" as to the present constitution of Congregational Churches, is not less striking than his ignorance of etymology. He is under the peculiar delusion that the "Congregational Body" has the power to thrust an erring Church out of its communion. He is not a "Congregationalist," and so I may at once inform him, and through him some others who appear to share his misapprehension, that, although some "Congregational Unions," have for years past been verging towards an assumption of such a power, it has not, thank God, yet been acknowledged, nor, I think, ever will be. Under "thorough Independency," as I believe, under "Particular Baptistry," we recognise no control of other Churches. And should the time foreshadowed by the author of "In Memoriam" come—

"Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When single thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute"—

as the members of some "banded unions" have endeavoured their best to do, we can still defy them, for we should not be of them. When, therefore, the "Particular" talks of the duty of "quitting the Congregational body," he talks ignorant nonsense. We can neither "quit," nor be made to "quit." The only body we belong to, or ever shall belong to, is the "body of Christ."

The "Particular" brings the grave charge against the *Nonconformist* that it denounces "metaphysical" and "speculative" systems of theology. The charge is not true; but, supposing it to be true, I should be glad to be allowed to state a few facts, and make a few quotations in catechetical form, in reply to it, as it may enable me to clear up one or two questions connected with the present discussion, and show who are the real "negative" theologians. It is, of course, understood that the *Nonconformist* is no more responsible for my catechism, than is the *Banner* for the statement concerning the "end of free discussion."

Thorough Independent: What do you mean by the "old" in opposition to the "new" truth?

Particular Baptist: The old truth is, that "doctrines alone can so change the heart of fallen man, as to produce a practical exhibition of Christian life." (Letter II.)

Thorough: Very well. I will take that for a fair general statement of the "old" "positive" theology, for which you are now contending, "doctrines alone"—dry words—can change a man's heart. I am not arguing the truth or falsehood of the dogma, so will not remind you that your system quite leaves out Christ. But now turn, one by one, to the books on the table, and let us see if we cannot define your position. You disparage the *Nonconformist* for condemning "metaphysical," or, in other words, scholastic theology—first, can you tell me when and with whom it had its origin?

Particular: I have heard with the Aristotelian Schoolmen of the Dark Ages, but I don't know.

Thorough: Well then, turn to Bishop Hampden's Bampton Lecture on the History of the Scholastic Philosophy, p. 373.

Particular reads: "So anomalous, indeed, is the mode of proceeding in the scholastic development of Christian Theology, that it is only capable of solution, as appears to me, from the fact noticed at the commencement of these Lectures, that the scholastic system was a prolonged struggle between reason and authority. The effort throughout is to maintain both principles. But the method of Theology being originally founded in speculation and resistance to mere authority, we find traces of this beginning in the compromise of principles which the maturity of the system displays. It is rationalization that triumphs; and logic dominates over theology." "What! rationalism!"

Thorough: Just so; and the Reformer said of these times, "Aristotle, the heathen, was held in such repute and honour, that whose undervalued or contradicted him, was held, at Cologne [as now in London], for a heretic." Now turn to p. 378 of Hampden, and you will get an explanation of the mode in which the system has become perpetuated.

Particular reads: "The speculative language of

these creeds, it should be observed, was admitted into the Church as established by the Reformers, before the period when the genius of Bacon opposed the emptiness of the system, which the schools had palmed upon the world as the only instrument for the discovery of all truth."

Thorough: Now, I say nothing as to the distinctive merits of your Speculative Theology: I broadly maintain your right to it, but some good men have expressed very strong opinions concerning it. For instance, Bishop Berkeley, a good many years before the *Banner* was heard of, actually called it the "Negative" Theology. It is too bad perhaps to turn the tables on you, but if you refer to the seventh dialogue of the Bishop's "Minute Philosopher," where he discusses the origin of the scholastic system, you will find your "Positive" suddenly changing sides.

Particular reads: "To me it seems that whatever was the source of these controversies, and however they were managed, wherein human infirmity must be supposed to have had its share, the main end was not to convey precise positive ideas to the minds of men by the use of these contested terms, but rather a NEGATIVE SENSE."

Thorough: Never mind blushing: it becomes you. Now to good Bishop Horsley's "Sermon on the Incarnation," the same writer as "Horsley on the Psalms."

Particular reads: "Would to God the necessity never had arisen of stating the discoveries of revelation in metaphysical propositions. The inspired writers delivered their sublimest doctrines in popular language; and abstained from a philosophical phraseology." Ah! these are all bishops. But find a Baptist or an Evangelical Dissenter speaking like this, and I'll believe him.

Thorough: I was just coming to the testimony of two men than whom the Church of Christ has hardly seen greater—John Foster and Robert Hall. The whole tendency of the Essay on the "Aversion of men of taste" is against the use of the technical terms which the scholastic system has imposed upon us. Such terms he says may be the "lights of science," but they are "the shades of religion." Instead of being "signs," they are "monuments" and "memorials." Robert Hall's language is still more expressive. He denounces theological theorizing in the strongest terms. There is his sermon on the "Glory of God in Concealing." Read aloud the passage I have marked.

Particular reads: "The revelation contained in the Scriptures extends only to facts, and to the theory of those facts. The most important truths are communicated in a dogmatic, not a theoretic manner. We are taught on the testimony of Him that cannot lie, *insulated facts*, which we cannot connect with those reasons. They rest solely on the basis of Divine authority, and we are left as much in the dark with respect to the mode of their existence, as if they were not revealed. . . . They who have ventured to approach too near this inaccessible light, though with honest and sincere intentions, have, for the most part, by attempting to explain it, involved the subject in deeper obscurity, and darkened counsel with words without knowledge."

Thorough: Now, I hope, you can understand how the *Nonconformist* can express its preference for the religion which "addresses itself to our spiritual nature, which can only be appreciated by the heart, and which when lovingly embraced, purifies, ennobles, and assimilates," in preference to the religion of "theory." Now, I hope, you can believe that a man may reject the scholastic theology, and yet be as good a Christian as he who receives it. If you do not, you excommunicate Bishop Hampden, Bishop Ridley, Bishop Horsley, John Foster, and Robert Hall, not to mention Mr. Lynch, Mr. Binney, and "the rest of the Fifteen." If you do, I tell you with Jeremy Taylor, "He that bids me believe his deductions under pain of damnation, bids me under pain of damnation believe that he is an unerring logician; for which God has given me no command, and himself can give me no security; if I can defend myself from that man's pride, God will defend me from damnation."

Sir,—I have now done with the "Particular Baptist." He is, doubtless, a good man, but "Ignorance" being the mother of "Error," he is necessarily, on some questions, in considerable darkness. He is too simple a man to know much about "the cant of orthodoxy," or wittingly to approve of what the scholastics openly justified—the employment of sophistry for the support of the orthodox truth. If he does it himself he does it ignorantly, and so may be excused. A man who writes of an "article" as "he," and says, "Every man's religious positions is voluntary," may be forgiven more serious blunders! To him and to all of his class, and many others who have touched this "Controversy," Mr. Tennyson's brief but dignified rebuke will apply; it is all I should say to them:—

"Vex not thou the poet's mind
With thy shallow wit,
Vex not thou the poet's mind,
For thou canst not fathom it!"

They have tried to imitate the example of the Scholars of Malmesbury, who, in A.D. 883, as the monkish historian tells us, pierced Scotus Erigena to death with their writing instruments for heterodoxy—but they have not succeeded; they have only succeeded in exciting the poet to a more vigorous activity, and a more courageous assertion of his "right to differ."

But of the *Banner*, what shall I say? In its number of Friday last, it has "out-Heroded Herod" in mendacious malice. The Negative Theology is there boldly identified with the theology of Mr. Theodore Parker, who is quoted in the next sentence as saying: "I do not believe in the miraculous origin of the Hebrew Church, or the Buddhist Church, or of the Christian Church, nor in the miraculous character of Jesus. I take not the Bible for my master, nor yet the Church, nor even Jesus of Nazareth for my master. He is my best historical dial of human greatness, not without errors, not without the stain of his times, and, I presume, of course, not without sins; for men without sins exist in the dreams of girls." This is one of the "worthies," says the *Banner*, of the "Negative Theological School." The inference intended is obvious. The Fifteen and the Christian public may do as they like with the man who will write in such a strain: to me the *Banner* and its Editor are henceforth as the poison of the asp. "For there is no faithfulness in their mouth; their inward part is wickedness; their throat is an open sepulchre." I shudder, as I think of them, to remember Christian's words, "And behold I looked, and

I saw that a way to hell led down from the very gates of heaven."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A THOROUGH INDEPENDENT.
Croydon, Oct. 13.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Last week, a meeting was held at Great Yarmouth, for the purpose of receiving Mr. W. T. McCullagh and Mr. E. W. Watkin (of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway), as candidates for the borough in the Liberal interest. Mr. J. Clowes, solicitor, was called to the chair. Mr. McCullagh expressed his opinion that the faults in the administration of public affairs rested not so much with the accident of who might be the Minister of the day as with the House of Commons, the centre of all power in the country. They had successive Administrations, but no change in respect to efficient government. Administrative reform had been said to be required in the civil service, but the monopoly in that service remained as great as it ever was. The oligarchic power had never been greater in the country than at the present time, and no disposition was shown by the House of Commons to effect a change. The heads of each department were members of a compact body, who had no sympathy with the middle and industrial classes, and he claimed for the latter a fair share in the government of the country. Mr. Watkin delivered an address of a similar character, and the meeting unanimously passed resolutions pledging those present to do their utmost to secure the return of both the candidates at the next election.

Lord Goderich having been applied to to allow himself to be put in nomination for the representation of the city of Lincoln (in conjunction with Major Sibthorp), at the next general election, has returned the following reply:—

8, Nevile Park, Tunbridge-wells, Oct. 2.—Dear Sir,—Owing to my absence from England, I did not receive your letter of the 22nd September until last night; and I greatly regret the delay which has thus occurred in my replying to it. I am much flattered by learning that any portion of the electors of your city would be willing to support me if I were to become a candidate at the next election, and I am greatly obliged to you for having thought of me as a fit person to succeed Mr. Seeley in that capacity; but I regret to be obliged to inform you that it would not be possible for me to avail myself of your offer, as my obligations to my present constituents would not allow me to become a candidate for another borough, so long as they are willing to continue to me their support. I beg you to accept my best thanks for having made to me so gratifying a proposal, and I remain, dear Sir, yours truly, GODERICH.

POLITICAL AND AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS OF THE WEEK.

The past week has been prolific in public meetings of various kinds. On Wednesday a meeting not very numerously attended was held at the London Coffee-house, to take steps for obtaining a speedy reduction of the Income-tax to 7d. in the pound. It was resolved, for that purpose, to establish an association to be called "the Property and Income Tax Association." This is only a preliminary meeting.

The most noteworthy gathering in the provinces has been that to inaugurate the new "Free Trade Hall," Manchester, on Wednesday. As the building has been erected by the joint subscriptions of persons of all kinds of politics, it was deemed improper to connect the proceedings very decidedly with any kind of political views: the utmost that the proprietors would concede was the name. The inaugural performances give a foretaste of the destination of the building. The invitations of the proprietors were extended to upwards of 2,500 ladies and gentlemen. Early in the evening there was a meeting of shareholders and their friends. Over this meeting Mr. George Wilson presided; and gathered around him were Mr. Milner Gibson and six other Lancashire members of Parliament. Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Fox, Mr. Villiers, General Thompson, were absent. Mr. Wilson, in his opening speech, told his audience the story of the place, and explained that it was intended for public purposes of all kinds—meetings for all sects and parties, balls, concerts, lectures, and the like. Then Mr. Milner Gibson, restricted to neutral topics, made a speech glancing at the prohibited subjects, and enlarging on the proposition that a free people require large public halls. He did not forget, however, to advocate reduced establishments and reduced taxation; nor did he omit to state that he should press the Chancellor of the Exchequer to repeal the paper-duty. He also contrived to insinuate a hint at non-intervention.

He did not want to lay down any doctrine of non-interference or non-intervention; but he would take leave to say he really thought English people had a very strong tendency to interfere unnecessarily in the affairs of other countries. (Hear, hear.) He earnestly hoped in the next session of Parliament to have the assistance of his excellent and talented colleague, Mr. Bright. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Having seen him up to the last moment of his leaving London to rest after his exertions, he believed that repose, complete repose, would bring about in him an entire recovery. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he said he hoped that magnificent Free-trade Hall would be the scene of future triumphs, as the old Free-trade Hall had been the scene of victories over prejudices and determined antagonists. He trusted that, under the great Disposer of events, that splendid edifice might contribute to the moral and intellectual progress of all classes of the people of this important district; and, in the words of one of our great moral writers, he hoped that the instructions given within these walls would be such as to fortify the heart with resolution, and to exalt the spirit to independence. (Applause.)

Mr. CHRETHAM, M.P., next addressed the meeting.

He said that he was sorry to say that, in his opinion, from what he had heard in the House of Commons, it would be no easy task to reduce that expenditure, for there was there a numerous body of professional men, whose interests are identical with the present state of things—whose interests, clothed in the language of "the defence of the country," will rally them together for the maintenance of what they call the defence of the country. Public opinion must endeavour to show that all the needful and safe defences we require can be maintained at the point they were in previous to the late war. Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Mr. Heywood, M.P.; Mr. Bazley; Mr. Kershaw, M.P.; Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. James Watts; Mr. Thos. Barnes, M.P.; and Mr. Henry Ashworth, also delivered brief addresses. Immediately after the conclusion of the addresses from the platform, preparations were made for dancing, which continued with great activity until a late hour.

At the meeting of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Association, held in Woburn Park, the Duke presided, and dwelt upon the importance of agricultural statistics, urging the farmers to withdraw all opposition. He showed that the deodorising of sewage for farm purposes, is "a course of proceeding which ought not to be recommended to practical agriculturists;" how farmers should use the manure they have at hand; and how they should use liquid manure.

The Hinckford Conservative Association is a political rather than an agricultural society, and therefore affords free scope for Essex Tories to express their views. At the meeting at Castle Hedington, last week, this was freely done. It was presided over by Mr. Ducane, the appointed successor of Sir J. Tyrell, as the representative of North Essex. The honourable gentleman, with great solemnity, announced a new programme. He described himself as "one who has fought and bled in the cause of Conservatism;" and, maintaining the same high key, he spoke of the farmer as one who is seen everywhere "following out his high mission; promoting the cause of agricultural science, adding another link to the great chain of civilisation, ameliorating the condition of the labourer, and raising him in the social scale of humanity." A great part of his speech consisted of an attack on the Government, but at the close he stated the needs of his party:—

They need a Minister who would reorganise the Conservative party, and, with the confidence of the country and the support of the majority of the House of Commons, undertake the administrative business of the empire, reform the public service, develop the Colonial interest, promote the cause of industry, and take in hand with patient labour those measures of social and administrative reform which the voice of the country and the spirit of the age demand. They require a Minister who would be this and something more—one who would stand by the Queen and constitution, who would protect the Protestant institutions of Church and State, maintain intact civil and religious liberty and the Christian character of the Legislature. Above all, they require that the National Church should be protected from aggression and spoliation. The time is not far distant when the people of England will arise as one man and demand such a Minister; and he was confident that they would find him, not among the all-talented but all-unprincipled members of the Coalition, or the mediocrity of the Whig party, but where they sought and before found a pilot to weather the storm—in the ranks and among the leaders of a firm, united, Conservative party. (Cheers.)

Major Beresford made four points in his address. He will vote for Church-rates until a fair and just equivalent is offered; the Dissenters must pay the rates although they disapprove of the Church, because they purchased property subject to the rates. He is opposed to the admission of the Jews; and this would appear to have brought him into great straits—

I have drawn upon myself a good deal of obloquy, and have been subjected to some persecution, on account of my determined opposition to the attempts to un-Christianise the Legislature of the country. Gentlemen, they may persecute me again; they may throw obloquy and call me a bigot as much as they like; but while I breathe and live, I will vote in the House of Commons against the admission of men to Parliament who will not acknowledge our crucified Redeemer. (Cheers.)

He is also opposed to the Maynooth grant, and he said some curious things thereupon:—

The necessity for referring to the College of Maynooth is greatly increased by what took place during the last session of Parliament, and by the tone taken during this summer by one of the journals professing to be a Conservative journal, to speak the sentiments of the Conservative party, and which is known to be considerably under the guidance of some of its leaders. The organ I particularly allude to is the newspaper called the *Press*. That is a journal now established rather more than three years, and is, I must say, conducted with a good deal of talent and ability; but it now and then takes upon itself to speak to the Conservative party in rather dictatorial terms; and for the last few months it has presumed to censure and assail every man who ventured to oppose the permanent endowment of Maynooth, and to vituperate in no measured terms every attempt to disturb or alter that endowment. . . . Unfortunately, it has been the bane of all parties, during the last few years, to blink principles and to make concessions, with a view of conciliating the Irish party in the House of Commons. Now these "Irish Papists" are "very shrewd fellows," and "they heartily despise those that think to purchase them by the sacrifice of principle." "We have lately heard it stated that our party is getting low—some even go the length of saying that the Conservative party is defunct—and that we have no definite fixed principles upon which a party can be kept together. I am not going at the present time to enter into any discussion upon that point; but I know that, as far as I am myself concerned, I am as true a Conservative now as I ever was in my life. But I must say, it is not extraordinary that such an opinion should gain ground, when you see the leaders of our party repudiating so vital a question as the repeal of the endowment of Maynooth. But they may depend upon this, that the feelings of all true-hearted English Protestants are as strong upon this question as they ever were or ever

will be. They object to giving their money in support of that of which they do not approve; and they are determined, at all events, that the whole question shall be dispassionately inquired into, and placed upon a proper and satisfactory footing. I myself should not be sorry if the result of that inquiry should be its actual repeal. I would not go short of that; but at the same time, I don't pretend to say that the repeal of the Maynooth Endowment can of itself be made the basis of a political party cry. Who ever thought of making one article the basis of his religious creed?—and it is impossible for any party in England to hold their ground long unless they enjoy the full confidence of the great body of the community, not upon one great question alone, but on the majority of those questions on which all are interested. (Loud applause.)

He also objected to the collection of agricultural statistics, on the plan proposed last session.

The Surrey Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at Epsom on Wednesday. At the dinner, the members, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Evelyn, and Mr. Drummond, duly attended. In the speeches of these gentlemen the question of agricultural statistics held a prominent place. Mr. Alcock and Mr. Evelyn agreed in denouncing an attempt at compulsory collection; but there agreement ended. Mr. Alcock thought they would be useful. Mr. Evelyn thought these statistics were intended to enable the foreign merchant and speculative dealer to undersell the farmer. Besides, the library-table of the House of Commons is already loaded enough with statistics. Mr. Drummond took a characteristic position—

Now, gentlemen, with regard to agricultural statistics, I am of opinion that, there is a vast deal of humbug in the matter. (Cheers and laughter.) I don't believe it is worth your while either to oppose them or adopt them. If anybody wants to know how many acres of wheat or of turnips or potatoes, I grow, I'll tell him; but as to its being of the smallest use to any living man, I don't believe one word of it.

Mr. Drummond had much to say in favour of good ale.

I am not only fond of ale myself, but I positively believe it to be a national institution. I do not like that nasty, beastly, black compound which goes under the name of London porter. (Cheers and laughter.) And yet, although I am so fond of ale, I know and believe but one single house in the whole county of Surrey where good ale is to be had. (Laughter.) A little while ago, we had a song about the golden days, when there was ale in the cottage and ale in the hall; but I candidly confess, that I have never seen any ale in the cottage since I was a child. What do you think the proportion of malt put in a hogshead of London porter is? Two bushels. (Loud laughter.) Now, I was telling this to a friend of mine in the House of Commons, who is a capital brewer himself, and I wanted to get out of him how much he put in his. (Laughter.) He would not tell me that, but he said, "I'll send you a dozen as a present." And he did send a dozen, and very good it was. "But," said I, "doesn't it appear to be very strong?" "Well," replied he, "I am a good deal accustomed to go out deer-stalking, shooting, and sporting in the Highlands. I always drink it, and I never find it affects me." (Laughter.) I fear that we shall never get the malt-tax off for the benefit of the farmers, unless there is a very strong effort made. (Cheers, and a cry of "Bravo.") Now, what is the use of crying "Bravo!" unless you come up with petitions and remonstrances, and back me in the House?

The annual show of the Grantham Agricultural Association at Grantham, on Friday, was of the same character as the many shows of similar societies in the country—it was above the average in cattle and implements. At the dinner, Sir Montague Cholmondeley took the chair; but Sir John Trollope, one of the county members, was the principal speaker. His topics were the Police Bill, education, and agricultural statistics. Lincolnshire, he said, did not want a police, and he had opposed the bill to the utmost; but, since Parliament has passed it, they are bound to carry it out. As to education, he was opposed to any measure founded on the secular principle; but he was ready to vote for any measure that would secure a religious training and the reformation rather than the punishment of juvenile offenders. The Agricultural Statistics Bill he described as uncalled-for; and he seemed to be of opinion that such statistics could only benefit the commercial community. He took credit to the Opposition for defeating the bill.

It was down on the paper day after day for discussion, but never came on, as the Government, knowing that they would be beaten upon it, used to keep us, night after night, until one or two o'clock, and then postpone it. At last we got rid of it by a side-wind. We got up one after another and asked when it was to be brought on; and the consequence was, that, by throwing in that kind of quick sharp fire we got the Government to withdraw it altogether. I was, I must confess, a leader in that conspiracy; and if it be again introduced in the same shape I shall give every opposition. I am, as you know, a member of that constitutional body the Opposition; but I was told the other day that we were a defunct party. Now, I hope there will always be an Opposition—an Opposition prepared to oppose all unsatisfactory measures, but ready to support everything that may be for the dignity and honour of the country. That is the principle of action with which every one ambitious of becoming a senator ought to be imbued. I mentioned already the course we pursued with respect to the war: I said we gave it every support, although I for one think that had the reins of Government been in firmer hands it might have been altogether avoided; but having drifted into it, we felt it our duty, by liberally supplying the sinews of war, to enable Her Majesty to carry it on in a manner consistent with the national character. It is now, I think, too bad, after giving Government that support, to be told that as an Opposition we are dead or obsolete and effete. Lord Palmerston himself never said that, but has, on the contrary, acknowledged the support we afforded him; and will find, when we come to matters of domestic legislation, that we are alive and ready to oppose what measures of his we may think worthy of condemnation. (Great cheering.)

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* states that the returns of the yield of taxes and indirect revenues, for the month of September, show an increase of 16,199,000 francs as compared with 1854, and of 14,500,000 francs as compared with 1855, instead of an increase of 12,000,000 francs as had been estimated in M. Magne's recent report. On the other hand, the monthly return of the Bank of France shows, that, notwithstanding the great efforts which the Bank has made to supply itself with bullion in this market, the decrease under the head of coin and bullion is no less than 69,332,545 francs. The Treasury account is about 17,000,000 francs less than last month. The advances on Government securities have decreased by 2,353,450 francs.

The *Moniteur* of Friday contains the following notification: "The speculation which consists in picking out the best pieces from the coinage and melting them down in order to extract their surplus value, is a wrong done to the common prosperity, and constitutes an offence which cannot be tolerated. The Government is resolved to endeavour to repress it by every means which the laws place in its power."

Le Nord states that at Berlin the belief gathers strength that Russia has demanded the resumption of the Conference by the meeting of the secondary plenipotentiaries who had seats in the Peace Congress. France and Prussia, it is said, readily consent to this proposition. The *Daily News* correspondent believes these rumours to be mere Vienna inventions.

A contemporary supplies the following extract from a private letter written on Thursday:—

Business here is going on very badly. Everywhere complaints are made, and you know that in France the fault is always imputed to the Government. Added to this, general discontent prevails, and I may say a vague apprehension is entertained of something about to happen. Night after night people assemble in crowds in the streets, especially in the poorer quarters. The police have endeavoured to disperse them without noise, being unwilling to excite the slightest commotion, but during the night mysterious arrests are made, and at daylight three or more persons have disappeared, nobody knowing anything about them. Besides these meetings, printed bills are continually posted on the walls, but they are not suffered to remain there a long time; the police, always vigilant, tear them down almost as soon as they appear. Yesterday I saw one of these bills, still wet, torn down by a *sergent de ville* in my presence. I had hardly time to read it through, but I caught these words: "The people will undergo plague, famine, and every possible evil rather than be any longer subjected to the yoke of the oppressor. Death to the tyrant! At the head of the bill were these words: "Death to the despot!" A few paces further on was another; but, assailed by the police, I dared not stay. This time, however, I saw the words: "Bread for three or thirteen sous, or death!" In short, if the higher classes complain of the scarcity of money, and the difficulty of raising it, the lower complain of the want of food and the high price of lodgings. On this last head, landlords share the public execration with the chief of the State. One of them was hanged a few days ago, and another thrown out of a fifth-floor window by his exasperated lodgers. I would not repeat the rumours which are in circulation concerning the health of the Emperor, did they not tend to show the disposition of the public mind. He is said to be labouring under a spinal affection, and these rumours, accepted and diffused with wonderful eagerness, attest the feelings of hatred with which he is regarded by the mass.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent, on the other hand, says that the reported demonstration of the working classes concerning the dearness of lodgings was a most insignificant affair, and the majority of the working people are contented under the government of the Emperor, although of course there are a few who have not yet recovered from their Socialist opinions.

"The Emperor and Empress," says the *Sport*, "went on a shooting excursion in the park of St. Cloud two days back. Her Majesty wore an elegant costume of green cloth, composed of a skirt and jacket, ornamented with gold buttons, and a round hat with a plume of feathers. Two sub-officers of the Chasseurs of the Guard attended on the Empress to carry her fowling-pieces. Her Majesty killed nine pheasants out of fifty-three shot during the excursion. There will be hunting and shooting matches alternately every five days at Compiègne until November."

The Emperor reviewed a division of the army of Paris, in the Champs de Mars, on Friday. There are various reports as to his personal appearance; but it is very evident that, since he can sustain the considerable fatigue of successive reviews which last several hours, he cannot be so ill as some of the Belgian journals persist in affirming him to be.

Prince Napoleon is about to publish a book, illustrated with numerous engravings, giving an account of his recent tour in the north of Europe.

The prolonged occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austrian troops is the prominent topic of the Paris press. The Government organs express dissatisfaction at this breach of the Treaty of Paris, as they consider it. No doubt negotiations on the subject are going on between the two Governments.

A despatch of Friday's date from Toulon says that the departure of the French squadron for Naples has only been postponed; the ships of which it will be composed are the *Bretagne* and the *Algésiras*, with the steam frigates *Isly* and *Du Chayla*; the *Ulm* and the *Napoleon*, which were also intended to take part in the expedition, are to remain for the present at Toulon.

SPAIN.

FALL OF O'DONNELL AND RESTORATION OF NARVAEZ.

A despatch from Madrid, dated Sunday, October 12, says: "O'Donnell has resigned, and with him all

his colleagues. The Queen has accepted their resignations. Narvaez is appointed President of the Council, and has already provided himself with thirteen associates. He has allotted the principal offices as follows: Pidal, Foreign Affairs; Seifa, Finance; Nocedal, Interior; Arzuola, Justice; Urbistondo, War; Lersundi, Marine. General Sans is appointed Captain General of Madrid; and General Lezuola, Director of the Cavalry.

Marshal Narvaez, who arrived on the 5th, went, after two hours' stay in an hotel, to visit the Minister of War, and afterwards went to the palace to present his homage to the Queen and the King. "The Queen, though slightly indisposed," says the *Epoca*, "received him with her ordinary affability, and his conference with her Majesty was highly satisfactory, as was also that of Marshal O'Donnell."

The *accouchement* of the Duchess de Montpensier is expected at the beginning of November.

Telegraphic despatches from Madrid to the 9th, say that Government consider the Concordat as being in force. The military conscription was proceeding peaceably over the whole kingdom.

There was a report that Espartero intended on the raising of the state of siege to publish a manifesto on the events which led to his downfall from power; but according to other accounts, he meant simply to present himself as a candidate for his native province of Logrono in the elections for the new Cortes.

THE NEAPOLITAN QUESTION.

A despatch from Ajaccio, dated Tuesday, says: "We have at this moment in our harbour the British men-of-war the *Conquerant* and the *Wellington*. Admiral Dundas is on board the latter. The approaching arrival is announced of three other English ships, of which two will be steam-corvettes, and one a steam despatch boat." Sir Richard Dundas and his staff were to dine on the 6th with the Prefect of Corsica, and there was to be a ball at the Prefecture in the evening. The mixed corvette *La Sentinelle* left Cherbourg on the 9th October, for the Levant station.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent gives a positive contradiction to the report of the *Austrian Gazette* that the King of Naples had written autograph letters to Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon offering to submit the Neapolitan question to the Paris Congress. According to the most recent news from Naples, derived from the very best source, the King is firmly resolved not to make the slightest concession. "I have very little doubt that the naval demonstration in the Bay of Naples will, after all, be made, and that France will join in it, although reluctantly and with an *arrière pensée*."

Le Nord publishes a letter from Vienna, dated the 5th, making, with much confidence, some statements very interesting if true.

At length Austria has taken a decided step towards indicating the part she intends to play in the complications of Naples. Shortly after the publication of Prince Gortschakoff's circular, our Cabinet—I have the intelligence from an indisputable source—sent to Paris a note couched in much more energetic terms than any previous communication. In this note France is urged, in an amicable but very earnest spirit, not to allow herself to be dragged by England into employing demonstrative measures against the King of Naples, which would have the character of a pressure or a menace, but to confine herself, as Austria has done, to friendly representations, which do no injury to the sovereign rights of that monarch. It would hardly be possible for an explicit reply to this note to have reached Vienna by this time; but the French Government has already, by means of the telegraph, sent very reassuring explanations, disposing altogether of the apprehensions relative to the pretended naval expedition, and leading us to hope that England, if she persists in certain demonstrations, will remain perfectly isolated! a fact sufficient to cause her to renounce, for the moment, every project of the kind. I am even assured that, at the request of Austria, the French Government has positively declared to the British Ministers that it will not join in a movement having the appearance of intimidation. Thus the words of Prince Gortschakoff, which, according to the English press, were to find no echo, were not uttered in vain, but have found a sympathetic reception which will double their moral effect.

A similar statement is made in the *Gazette d'Augsburg*.

A letter from Vienna of the 5th, in the *Weser Gazette*, says:—

We are informed, on good authority, that Baron de Bourqueney delivered, the day before yesterday, another note to Count Buol, relative to the affairs of Naples. This note, it is said, was received with great satisfaction, because it declares that France is disposed to consent that the Neapolitan dispute should be settled by the Conference which are to be opened in Paris. No declaration of the kind has yet been received from England, but there is no doubt but that it will soon arrive.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Naples, October 4, says that the political trials are concluded, and that the following sentences have been delivered—"Mignonna has been condemned to banishment for life, Mauro Dangelis for twelve years, and the priest Decicco for two years. The monk Ruggiero and another have been set at liberty."

A letter from Naples, dated Oct. 5, says:—

Naples is perfectly quiet, and likely to remain so for anything that I see, despite the immense joy and excitement which prevail. The French press, I observe, draws a different picture, and predicts disturbances. The people are prepared for festivity, not for tumult; and so profound now is their confidence in England and France, that they leave everything to diplomacy. The only thing which could create disturbance would be the disappointment of the present hopes, *absit omen*, or the intrigues and efforts of the Government to infuriate the people. I scarcely think, however, that Government will venture on so dangerous a step with an allied fleet in port. But is it coming, and when? is the universal question. That it is expected by the authorities is obvious from the preparations which are made, and I think I can confirm

At Bridgenorth there was a formidable gathering of the local aristocracy, and the dinner was presided over by Mr. M. G. Benson, who, after referring to the great progress made of late years in the practice of agriculture, said that there were at present 400 agricultural associations in England, a vast proportion of which had been started within the last fifteen years. There were in addition no less than 150 farmers' clubs, at which subjects appertaining to the cultivation of the soil and the breeding and rearing of stocks were discussed. Turning to the "politics" of agriculture, he said that if the population remained stationary he thought wheat enough for home consumption might be grown in this country, but as the population increased with the improved system of cultivation he much doubted whether it could be done. There were 11,000,000 acres in the country not cultivated which were capable of producing cereal crops, and he thought that the land now under cultivation might be made one-third more productive. In reference to the subject of agricultural statistics, though he was strongly opposed to any inquisitorial prying into the private affairs of the agriculturists, he thought the measure a wholesome one, and calculated to benefit the farmer as much as anybody else. Mr. W. Whitmore argued that the science of agriculture had made great progress of late years, and, after extensive travelling over the continent of Europe, he was convinced that English agriculture, with a few exceptions in Flanders, was considerably in advance of that of other countries. Viscount Newport, in connexion with agricultural statistics, thought that the information should be obtained by a voluntary, and not a compulsory, mode.

Sir S. Bignold, M.P., met his constituents at Norwich, last week, and reviewed the past and present position of public affairs. Adverting to a dissolution, the honourable gentleman said he doubted whether it would take place next year. In the event of an appeal being made to the country, if the Conservatives of Norwich united in his name, he would stand by his party; but he had no private views to serve, and if he consulted his own ease he should ask his friends not to elect him again as their member. In any case, he trusted they would place the representation in the hands of a fellow-citizen, who must understand their wants and wishes better than any country gentleman or stranger.

Mr. Crawford has been addressing his constituents of the Ayr burghs, claiming credit for having supported the Government of Lord Palmerston, and stating that last session was not a barren one for legislative results—many important measures having been passed.

Mr. Archibald Hastie has likewise been addressing his constituents at Paisley. He referred to the measures of importance which had been introduced during the past session, and more especially to the view he had taken of each. At the close a vote of confidence in him was passed.

On Friday evening week, a lecture was delivered in the lecture hall, Keswick, by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, LL.D., M.P., on "Labour and Knowledge in connexion with the Condition and Prospects of the Working Classes."

Mr. Serjeant Shee was lately present at a local dinner, given at Buckie (a thriving seaport on the north coast of Scotland), on the occasion of laying the coping stone at the point of the western pier of the new harbour. Mr. Serjeant Shee, who is connected with the district by marriage, in reply to the toast of his health at the dinner, said:—

When I went into the House of Commons, I confess that my impression was very different from that which has lately been promulgated in Scotland. I found it composed of orators who would have held, if not the first rank, at least a place among the first, in the earliest annals of our parliamentary history—of statesmen not only familiar with the interests of their own country, but with the power and the resources of all the empires and countries of the world—of lawyers of the first eminence—of eminent merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, whose mere signature would be the key to treasures of wealth in every city in the known world—of a landed aristocracy who would bear comparison in intelligence, patriotism, and independence with the aristocracy of any country on the face of the earth. My opinion of that House, I confess, was very different indeed from that which younger men have lately expressed of it. I found that every man who had anything to the purpose to say—every man who had taken the trouble to prepare himself, and exhibited that reasonable diffidence which all well-bred men will exhibit when they address an assembly composed of persons of education—was sure of an attentive audience—that a fairer assembly did not exist in the known world than the House of Commons. For the presumptuous and self-sufficient, the loquacious without information—with nothing to attract attention about them but their presumption and their ignorance—there is no toleration, nor ought there to be; but to every man who has anything to say to the purpose, who knows what he is talking about, every encouragement is given by the House of Commons. I have observed that the oldest members and the most distinguished members of that House are those who would be least likely to find fault with the well-meant, industrious efforts of younger members to serve their constituents and do good service to their country. They are not the men to sneer at persons—"members who have hobbies to ride upon;" they are not the men to talk of persons in terms of disrespect who do their best for the service of their country.

The Working Men's Educational Union, in anticipation of the coming winter, have prepared fresh pictorial aids to lectures. The subjects include illustrations of natural history, the temples and monuments of ancient Egypt, the Roman occupation of Britain, and the ruins of Pompeii. We are informed, moreover, that the committee of the Union contemplate a comprehensive illustration of the Holy Scriptures, by means of their pictorial diagrams, and have, indeed, already made a commencement of this novel and important enterprise.

what I said about the intention to put the city in a state of siege immediately on its appearance. The decree, I am assured, is already drawn up, and only waits to be signed. Already has the command of the Piazza been changed, and the post held by General Gaeta is now occupied by General Lanza. Who is General Lanza? He is the general who shared with Filangieri the glory of subduing the Calabrias and Sicily, and who conducted the campaign against Garibaldi in the Roman States. As to his Majesty, he affects a most perfect indifference to his position, and by expressions of contempt and ridicule and great attention to administrative details, appears anxious to give the impression that he is perfectly unmoved. Whether he is calculating upon the success of his arts in deceiving England or France; whether he depends on the support of the double-headed eagle—and never was there a more characteristic crest; or whether he is only playing a part, I know not. All three eventualities are possible; but let not the Western Powers dream of demanding anything less than the Constitution, or they will compromise the peace of this country, and of Europe. My own opinion is that the King will yield—in fact, he must yield when there is no power of resistance—and that he only waits the excuse of a superior force to adopt such a step. His Majesty may indeed leave the country, and I think it not improbable that he will, appointing his brother, Prince Luigi, the viceroy of the kingdom. Such an intention, it is said, has been announced by his Majesty to his sister, who is married to Prince Sebastiano.

The Austrian fleet, which it was said was at Malta and would go to Naples, has suddenly returned to the Adriatic.

His Majesty, since his interview with the Austrian Minister, General Martini, has been much changed in manner, and those who have seen him describe him as carolling and chuckling with joy.

RUSSIA.

By telegraph from St. Petersburg we learn that the Czar arrived at Zarskooselo on the 6th. His Majesty was to arrive at the railway station of the Winter Palace on the 8th, and make his solemn entry into St. Petersburg on the 14th. The grand ball to be given by the nobility and commercial classes will take place on the 15th.

The *Invalid Russe* states that the Emperor Alexander, in consideration of the happy re-establishment of friendly relations between Russia and France, has invested the French Ambassador Extraordinary, Count de Morny, with the Order of St. Andrew. This Order is regarded in Russia as an honour of a peculiarly exclusive character.

It is stated that the Dowager Empress of Russia will avoid passing through Austria on her way to Nice. It is said that at one of the last public receptions at Moscow, the Czar said to the Piedmontese General (Broglie), "Tell your King that I recommend my mother to him;" and, turning towards Prince Esterhazy, he added, "Do not be surprised if I love and esteem open enemies."

The Empress Dowager of Russia arrived at Dresden on the evening of the 4th inst., and resumed her journey on the following morning through Leipsic.

TURKEY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Débat* publishes an article signed by M. de Sacy on the meeting of the Paris Congress. It states that the question of the Serpents' Island has been already settled—that the island is to be restored to Turkey; that, as regards the islands of the Lower Danube, they also will be ceded to the Porte. As regards the union of the two Principalities, the *Débat* says that, as the commission charged to consider the whole question of the Principalities has not yet entered upon its functions, that question must be deferred; and, as France, Austria, England, and Turkey each claim the presidency in the commission—a post which is one of "influence"—the *Débat* is of opinion that this, as well as some other preliminary matters, must first be settled by the next Congress before the actual question of the Danubian Principalities is touched upon.

Advices from Galatz state that the Indian corn harvest had commenced, and that the quality is excellent. The Commissioners for settling the new boundary line in Bessarabia had nearly completed their work. In a few days they would reach Tornaia and the Pruth, and it was said that the English and French Commissioners, after arriving at Tornaia, will await at Reni instructions from Paris relative to the subject of Bolgrad. It was also reported that the Russians are becoming less disposed to resist the demands of the Allies on this point.

From Montenegro, we learn that the Turkish forces assembling round that mountain fastness is rapidly on the increase, although it was understood that the question was to be submitted to the Paris Congress. In the meantime, Austria is going to increase her troops on the Dalmatian frontier, as a mere counterpoise.

A new trouble is reported to have arisen in the East: the Austrians seem disposed to take possession of the left bank of the Danube. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* forwards the following report:—

Official information has reached Paris that the Austrians have suddenly occupied Galatz with 4,000 men. They have taken the administration of public affairs into their own hands here, and at other points of the Danube. Sir Henry Bulwer is about to return home, as these steps render the offices of the Commissioners perfectly useless. It remains to be seen if these events have taken place by permission of Turkey.

Subsequently, under date "Mouths of the Danube, Sept. 29," the same journal publishes a letter commencing thus:—

We have been thunderstruck here by the intelligence that 4,000 Austrian soldiers have suddenly pounced upon Galatz and occupied it—done the same at Ibraila—and seized all the ports of the Danube.

At the same time, there is a general statement from Constantinople to the effect that "an order, received

by telegraph from London, directs that three steamers and six gun-boats shall re-enter the Black Sea." With regard to Galatz, it is now said that Turkish soldiers too have entered that town, which they will occupy jointly with the Austrians.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York come down to the 1st inst. The political advices are unimportant.

There has been a great Republican meeting at New York. Mr. Banks, the Speaker in the House of Representatives, met "the largest and most respectable" assemblage ever held in Wall-street, and expounded to them with great force and spirit the views of his party. For the future, he said, the North mean to divide the "little matter" of government, hitherto almost monopolised by the South, with the gentlemen from that region. One effective portion of his speech exposed the "theft of territory doctrine" of the Democrats, and proposed to substitute for it treaties of reciprocity.

The canvass progresses with an appearance of great confidence on all sides. The draymen of New York were to have made a great demonstration in favour of Mr. Fillmore on the evening of the 29th ult., but were prevented by a violent storm. The Democrats were to hold a great meeting in front of the Exchange in New York on the 2nd, to hear Governor Floyd, of Virginia. There had been a great democratic meeting at Richmond, in Virginia, at which Mr. Wise, the Governor of the State, made use of the following language in reply to Mr. Botts:—

I love the Union of the States better than any Black Republican does. (Cheers.) I know of but one thing worse than disunion—but one, and that is dishonour. (Enthusiastic applause.) I have said it, and I repeat it a thousand times, it is with the union of the States as it is with the union of matrimony—a good man, a good citizen, a good moralist, a good husband, a good father, will bear anything, bear all, bear ever—all except one thing. The moment his honour is touched by a pin's point he will burst the bonds of union as the burning withes were burst by the vigorous limbs of the yet unshorn Nazarene. (Tremendous cheers.) I believe, and here proclaim it to you in the capitol of the State over which I am constituted Governor, that the most conservative, the most patriotic thing you can do to preserve this Union, with all its blessings—and they are immeasurable and innumerable—is to convince, in some stern, strong form of expression—soberly, seriously, calmly, with the purpose of men who know their rights and dare maintain them—convince these Northern demons and the traitors in your midst that you will not bear dishonour; that you will not submit to be subdued; that you will not submit to be degraded by being provincialised. (Enthusiastic applause.) Convince them of this, and your property is safe, your peace is safe, your country is safe. (Cheers.) How will you convince them? I am waiting for your orders. (Loud cheers.) I want you to ask yourselves first what you will do. If Buchanan is elected President of the United States there will be no aggression upon us by the Government, and you will have nothing to do. You have only to go on and keep the peace. Sit still, under your own vine and fig-tree, and all will remain happy and united, and your blessings—so far as Government protection and executive action are concerned—will be left unmarred. At all events, we shall have a respite. (Enthusiastic applause.) But the fearful alternative is, what will you do if the Black Republican candidate is elected? If Buchanan is not to be elected, God grant that Fillmore, as he is a man of patriotism and principle, for I take great pleasure in testifying to his being a good man, though on the subject of slavery an abolitionist, as I know him to be from nearly eleven years' service with him in Congress—I say, God grant that he may be elected if Buchanan is not. But, Sir, he is out of sight in this race. He will serve to distract and divide neighbour from neighbour in the South, and to fuse foes in the North. His name will serve to shield some bad men who really do not mean an honest, *bona fide* support of him. (Loud cheers.) It will serve to keep off some good men and divide them from the democracy, though I am glad to see that the best of them are beginning to concede that democracy is the only hope of safety. But, if Fremont is elected, is it a wrong, they will ask, that one man is elected instead of another? Never will we say that that is a wrong. Fremont is nothing. (Cheers.) He is less than nothing in my estimation. (Enthusiastic cheers.) He is but a mere personation of Black Republicanism—the bearer of the black flag. (Cheers.) The question will not be, "Shall Fremont reign over you and me?" but it will be, "Shall the black flag be erected—shall the higher law be executed by the President of the United States over the reign of the Constitution and the laws?" . . . Considering the question deliberately, calmly, and being well fortified in the thought, I deliberately say to you that I will do whatever you will back me in to save us or die. (Tremendous applause.) I am making no threats. I will remember the oath I have taken to preserve the Constitution and defend the right of the people. I will fight for them, if I must fight, to save, not to destroy. (Enthusiastic applause.) War is a terrible thing, and we all have to remember that if it begins it will not only be the North against the South, it will be a civil war of neighbourhoods for liberty against despotism—for right against power. (Cheers.) Our enemies will remember that if they have a minority in Virginia we have a minority in New England, New York, and Ohio, and everywhere north. If they have their 50,000 or 60,000 left them in the State of Virginia, in every northern State we have hundreds of thousands of arms that are with us. (Tremendous cheers.)

A letter from Westport, Kansas, dated 19th ult., states that Governor Geary, accompanied by a party of Dragoons, was in hot pursuit of General Lane, with the intention of arresting him. Lane was making his way to Nebraska. It is said that the action of Governor Geary has met with the approbation of the authorities at Washington. The report that the President had directed a dismissal of the charges against the Kansas Free State prisoners is denied.

The jury in the case of Mr. Da Cunha Reis, tried

upon the charge of fitting out the slave ship *Ativa*, returned a verdict of Acquittal, and the defendant was discharged.

The citizens of Concord, New Hampshire (the residence of the President), have refused to give him a public reception.

A report prevailed at Panama to the effect that a treaty of peace had been agreed to between General Walker and the President of Costa Rica. Considering that this information is, in all probability, derived from Costa Rican authorities, some reliance may be placed in its authenticity. On the other hand, there is a report that 1,000 men of the allied forces were on the march for Granada. Colonel Schlessinger has turned up somewhere in the interior. Having openly joined the enemies of Walker, he has been busily engaged in circulating an address to the Americans in the Nicaraguan service, urging them to desert their colours, and denouncing Walker as a traitor and plunderer of the people.

The news from the South Pacific and Central American States is somewhat important. The success of General Walker in Nicaragua has filled the minds of many of the public men of those countries with apprehension. Manifestoes and revolutions are the order of the day. Several members of the Chilean Legislature propose a consolidation of the Spanish American States against the encroachments of the North American confederacy. A revolution broke out in Peru in the latter part of August. The insurgents, however, were speedily defeated by President Castillo.

At Havana negroes were being freely landed at all points, though several English war vessels were cruising round the island.

Late advices from Hayti state that the Emperor Soulouque had commenced the trial of the prisoners engaged in the late rebellion at Aux Cayes. It had been determined to punish the poor culprits with great severity.

Among the passengers on board the *Asia* were Mr. Goddard, late one of the principal officers of the police-office, Bow-street, London, who had been sent to America by Messrs. Rothschild, and has succeeded in capturing Louis Grelet, Eugene Grelet, and Auguste Parot (who had changed his name to Dubud), charged with others in the great robbery of the Northern Railway of France. A considerable sum of money was found in their possession, and on Parot several railway coupons and private papers.

Late accounts confirm the loss of the West India mail steamer *Tay*. By the last mail it was stated that the vessel was at anchor at Tampico on the 5th September; but in the *New Orleans Picayune* of the 24th September we find the following account: "By the arrival of the brig Union, Captain Perez, from Tampico, which port she left on the 9th instant, we learn that the British royal mail steam ship *Tay* was lost on the 28th ultimo, during a heavy gale on Lobos Island, coast of Mexico. The *Tay* had a number of passengers, and her cargo consisted of specie and cochineal. Three of her passengers were drowned. The specie, and the balance of the passengers, and the crew, were saved. The cochineal with the vessel, Captain Perez reports, is a total loss."

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The overland dates are—Calcutta, September 8; Bombay, September 12. In the summary of the Bombay papers we read: "A notification has been published in the *Gazette*, that a four-and-a-half per cent. loan was to be opened, of indefinite amount, and guaranteed for a period of ten years at least. The loan had scarcely been gazetted when we were stunned by a call for transports to accompany an expedition to the Persian Gulf, to chastise the Shah for capturing Herat in violation of the treaty of 1853. Eleven transports of an aggregate burden of ten thousand tons, engaged at the rate of 17 per ton a month, are being prepared to receive ten or fifteen thousand men and a thousand horses on board. The Governor has been at Poona for the last ten days, in consultation with Sir Henry Somerset and staff regarding the contemplated expedition. He returned to the presidency on Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, and it is expected that army headquarters will shortly follow. The Governor-General at Calcutta, and Lords Harris and Elphinstone are at the seat of their respective presidencies. Major Charles Munro, 16th Regiment N.I., is to command the Light Battalion, and Lieut. T. J. Holland, 13th Regiment N.I., is to be the staff officer. It is expected that the expedition will start about the middle or towards the end of October. The intelligence that the Shah was disposed to come to terms regarding the insult offered to our embassy, will not exercise any influence over the movement under contemplation. The expedition is not being equipped so much for the purpose of chastising official insolence at Teheran, as for that of punishing a spirit of territorial aggression which has lately evinced itself, in the capture of Herat and other places on the Persian eastern frontier. Six thousand stands of arms and one million cartridges are about to be sent to the Afghans, to assist them to recover the city; and it is most likely that the blow of the Afghans on the east, and the British on the west, will be struck simultaneously."

A letter from Lucknow, published in the *Mofussilite* of Sept. 2, states that a flying brigade, under Brigadier Wheeler, was to be formed, for the purpose of dismantling forts in Oude.

A very remarkable address has been presented to Mr. J. P. Grant, member of Council, by a large body of Hindoo gentlemen. In it they thank him for his exertions in behalf of the act permitting widows to remarry, and urge him to continue his efforts for the abolition of polygamy. Petitions for the dozen reach the Legislative Council on this subject. They are

all of one tenor, praying for the abolition of polygamy by penal statute. A more remarkable movement, perhaps, never occurred among an Oriental people.

The missionaries have gone up to the Central Government with a petition for a commission of inquiry into the social condition of the people of Bengal. The paper has been signed by every missionary of influence in Calcutta. It derives a peculiar importance from the fact that the body in this country are not Radicals. As a rule, they adhere strongly to the Government, assist it in the matter of education, and contend earnestly and warmly for measures which in Europe would be called somewhat high-handed. Some of them have a profound acquaintance with the people, and they are the only class to whom the peasantry will speak openly. They have arrived, I believe, at the conviction that the time has come for them to express political as well as religious ideas, and they are beginning to stir actively in many social questions.—*Times Calcutta Correspondent.*

The North China Herald of July 12th, thus reports respecting the Chinese rebellion: "Since our last issue the news from the interior has become more and more alarming to the Imperialists, whose armies are retiring before the rebels in the direction of Soo-chow. The chances are that in a short time the contending parties will be engaged in a deadly struggle for that capital of the province, and the outlet of commerce for Shanghai. Heang-oung has already retired to Woosieh, which is only about thirty miles from Soo-chow. The richer inhabitants of Soo-chow had previously removed to Tungting-san, where they are likely to fall directly into the hands of the insurgents. We understand that the Canton people about Shanghai are enlisting volunteers to go to assist in the war, but which side they will take is uncertain. One thing is certain, that the movers in the business have no warrant from the Government, and from the character of the parties engaged the chances are that they will rather aid than repress insurrection. We have also heard that the fleet of forty sail of junks which some time ago went up the Yang-tse-kiang, under the Chinese Nelson, threatening to take everything, is now cooped up, between Chin-keang and Nankin, unable to pass the batteries at either place, without powder and without provisions.

Advices from Melbourne are to July 16. They contain no political or general news of importance. The news confirmatory of the declaration of peace had been received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Melbourne, Sydney, &c., and each town celebrated the event by a general holiday. Commercial affairs were rather quiet. The price of gold remained at 76s. per ounce. From the official returns we learn that up to the 12th of July the produce of gold amounted to 1,439,540oz. The quantity shipped up to that date was 1,693,173oz., weighing 70½ tons, and valued at 6,772,692l. sterling. The prospects of the various gold-fields were most promising. Quartz-crushing operations were being rapidly developed and perfected; an office for assaying the amalgamated gold has been established, and it was thought that before long gold would be exported only in the form of ingots. Large nuggets must, of course, always form an exception. One is reported as having been discovered near Maryborough weighing upwards of 260 ounces, and being one solid mass of gold. In that case it will be worth at least 1,000l. In the labour-market there was a steady demand for agricultural labourers.

Six miles of the Melbourne and Geelong Railway had been opened, and it was expected that the whole would be ready for traffic by New Year's-day. The Chinese mission was meeting with encouraging success, and a better spirit seemed to be springing up with reference to the presence of the Celestials.

In the northern portion of South Australia Mr. B. Herschell Babbage had discovered geological indications of coal-beds.

In Tasmania the search for gold continued to be prosecuted, and two Welsh miners had discovered both silver and copper. Messrs. Meredith and Hume, pioneers of the colony, had died.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Bey of Tunis, having neglected to salute the Fête Napoleon with cannon, has been compelled to make an apology.

Marshal the Duke de Malakhoff has been travelling in Central France. He has just arrived in Paris from Puy.

The family of John Adams and of the mutineers of the Bounty have emigrated from Pitcairn's Island, and have taken up their residence upon Norfolk Island, which had previously been given up as a penal settlement.

A letter from Berlin states that, on the 1st of next month, Prince Frederick William, son of the Prince of Prussia, will assume the command of the 11th infantry, in garrison at Breslau. At about the middle of December, he will leave for Coblenz, and afterwards for England.

Application has been made to the Lisbon Government by Mr. Gattai to lay down an electric telegraph between Portugal and the Brazils, with exclusive privileges. Mr. Gattai was also to apply at Rio de Janeiro before his project could be carried out.

From Gibraltar we learn that the Sultan of Morocco has consented to pay the owner of the British barque Hymen, which was captured by the Riff pirates in May last, 16,000 dollars. A large body of Moorish cavalry is to proceed to Fez to chastise the Riff pirates. Other effective measures are about to be taken by the Sultan of Morocco to prevent the recurrence of piracy in the Riff waters.

H.M.S. St. Jean d'Acre, 101, Captain St. Vincent King, with Lord and Lady Granville and the other members of the British mission to the coronation at Moscow on board, arrived at Kiel on the 8th, and

proceeded by the night train to Berlin, en route for Carlsbad in Bohemia.

The Danish papers announce that the Sound Dues question has been at length settled—Denmark and England having come to an understanding. The arrangement proposed by Denmark was on the principle of redeeming the impost by a capitalised sum, and we presume the amount thereof has now been agreed to. The land transit tolls are to be reduced.

From the Cape of Good Hope we have a rumour that the Kaffir tribes threaten revolt. Our Colonial Secretary, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants of Natal, refused to allow a limited number of convicts to go to that town, and help to complete the works of the harbour.

The Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Count d'Eu, has arrived in Genoa, where the Duchess intends residing for some months.

Le Nord says that the Grand Duke of Tuscany "complains of the crowd of English tourists who put themselves in communication with the revolutionary chiefs, thereby encouraging agitation."

Lord John Russell left Turin for Genoa on Sunday last, and will proceed with his family from thence to Florence.

The King of Greece, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, and the Prince Leopold of Bavaria, arrived in Augsburg on the 7th, and all paid their respects to the Empress Dowager of Russia, who left the same day for Ulm.

The Belgian Minister of the Interior, M. P. de Decker, has addressed a letter to the Heads of the Universities of Gand and Liège, in which he enjoins the Professors to abstain from all direct attacks against the essential principles of the religions professed in Belgium. He observes that it is not necessary that the Professors should treat irritating and controverted questions in their lectures, but that if ever they are led to deal with such delicate matters, it should be done with reserve. The Minister observes, in the course of his letter, that he is bound to take care that the teaching of the Universities shall be such as may gain the confidence of families, and he repeatedly declares that he will discharge his duty with firmness.

Eight thousand persons are supposed to have died at Madeira from cholera, which was subsiding.

The Milan Gazette states that the Emperor and Empress of Austria will not arrive in that city until the early part of January.

The Corriere Mercantile of Genoa of the 8th announces that the dispute between the Courts of Sardinia and Tuscany has been settled; M. Baldasseroni, the Tuscan Minister, having in an official note expressed his regret at the expulsion of the Genoese tourists from Florence.

A letter from Naples says: "Slips of earth into the principal crater of Vesuvius have been taking place for some time past. It is feared that the entire summit of the mountain will disappear in the open chasm. Violent and continual reports have of late proceeded from the volcano."

At Abo, in Finland, the cold has been so intense as to freeze the standing corn: it had to be cut down and given as forage to the cattle.

GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTRIA AND HER INCONVERTIBLE PAPER CURRENCY.—The business of Vienna is carried on with a copper currency up to 4d., and with national bank-notes beyond that figure. I never saw an Austrian gold coin, nor one of pure silver while in Austria proper. The effect of this depreciated currency is visible in everything. You pay twice or three times as much nominally for a cab as you do in London, and every article that you buy is dear in the same proportion. If you ask the people why everything is so dear in a country so rich in natural productions the invariable answer is, "It is the effect of 1848. Before that time this was a cheap country to live in, but the revolution doubled the price of everything." It is the vast unproductive expenditure of an enormous military establishment which has compelled the Government to resort to an inconconvertible paper currency, and which is draining the resources of the country while yielding no profitable return.—*J. C. in the Times.*

THE GREAT GROTTO OF ADELSBERG.—At Adelsberg we visited the deservedly-famous natural grotto, probably the most wonderful thing of the kind in the world. A considerable river runs right into a mountain of limestone by a great natural arch, which contracts a short distance inwards so as barely to admit the waters. Above this arch the grotto is entered, and for two hours the visitors are conducted through its marvellous chambers. The first great cavern is lighted up, and the roof is seen covered with stalactites, while in the grim depths below the roar of the subterranean river is heard. We cross it by two natural bridges, and, lighted by torches, pass on from one wonder to another, till, after half-an-hour's walk, we are told to stoop down to pass through a contracted archway, and bending lowly, we enter a chamber worthy to have been the hall of Pluto. It was all lighted up, and the further end, from the peculiar form of the stalagmites on the floor, and the fretted roof made by the pendent stalactites, seemed like a great orchestra ready to begin. Once a year this chamber is used for festivity, and then 4,000 of the peasantry assemble and dance in it. Continuing our explorations, we every moment pass some new stalactical curiosities, some shaped like a pulpit, some like the drapery of a curtain, some like an organ high on the screen of a cathedral; here one towering up like a straight palm tree; there another forming, from its thick and hanging foliage, a fit resting-place for the dead. Fantastic shapes are there also—some like a monkey, a dog, and one like an old man smoking. We had now walked about two

miles into the heart of the mountain through these subterranean caverns, and at this point found ourselves approaching the innermost and grandest chamber of all. It had been lighted up, and from a great depth below we saw far into the glimmering caverns, first a mount called Calvary, and then behind it, one after another, immense pillars of stalagmite standing up some thirty feet from the floor, while far above is beheld a white roof, perfectly free from stalactites, and looking grandly large in its bareness. This chamber cannot be much less in size than the dome of St. Paul's. It is a solemn thing to look at, for all return from it with a subdued tone and voice, as if they had been in the more immediate presence of a Power whose greatness was beyond comprehension.—*Ibid.*

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVENESS OF AUSTRIA.—In reviewing the various productions of Austria, it will be found that she may truly be designated an agricultural country, as three-fourths of the population, nearly 30,000,000, are in one way or other engaged in or dependent upon agriculture, the annual value of her agricultural produce has been estimated at 174,000,000l. sterling; and if all the good land of the country were as highly-cultivated as England, that estimate might be doubled. In examining the map of Europe one cannot but be struck with the fact that the greatest extent of rich corn land is to be found in the least civilised part of it. Beginning at the shores of the Black Sea, there are all the fertile provinces of Southern Russia, then Turkey and her rich Danubian provinces, then Hungary, Galicia, and Poland. In England we are accustomed to deal with a soil where nature must be constantly aided by art; and an English farmer will find it difficult to believe that in these out-of-the-way countries there are immense plains of the richest corn land, many times larger in extent than England, where manure is little needed, and, in the more favourable districts, possessing a climate which admits of a double crop in the same year. Hitherto their competition has not been formidable, because they have no roads to convey a heavy corn traffic, and the river navigation has been obstructed. The expense of carriage over several hundred miles of country without roads is an effectual barrier against foreign demand; and, however fertile and populous a country may be, if there is no foreign demand, no market for the surplus, there will be no exertion made to gain a surplus. In some parts of Hungary, at this moment, corn is worth twice as much as in other parts, just as it was in England 100 years ago, before roads, canals, and now railways have equalised prices. But the astute politicians who manage matters in Austria have discovered this defect, and in two years more the fertile provinces bordering the Danube will be tapped by railways in every quarter. The market of the world will then be open to them, and remunerative prices will at once be followed by increased production.—*Ibid.*

SILK CULTIVATION IN LOMBARDY.—The silk-worm is a caterpillar which, after gorging itself during the finest part of the summer on the leaves of the mulberry tree, climbs, in its natural state, into the branches, and there weaves round itself, and from itself, a cover which, when completed, is about the size and shape of a pigeon's egg, compressed in the middle. Within this shell, as it may be termed, it remains dormant in the state of chrysalis during the winter, and eats itself out as a butterfly when the warm weather returns, when, after depositing an innumerable quantity of eggs, a few days terminate its existence. There is not much here one would think to originate an important trade, and yet the ingenuity of man has turned the habits and instincts of this apparently insignificant worm to astonishing results. After weaving themselves into their winter cover, the worms which are kept for breeding are carefully protected during the winter, and, soon as the eggs are laid in spring, these are placed on tables in large rooms, where they soon change into minute worms not thicker than a thread. To these worms the tender mulberry leaf is supplied, and for forty days during May and June they are constantly fed upon it. The great art is to preserve an airy atmosphere of the most uniform temperature and a full supply of fresh mulberry leaves. By the end of the feeding time all the mulberry trees in the country are stripped of their first leaves, and the thread-like worm has grown nearly as thick as the top of one's little finger. He has now gorged himself, and is approaching his destiny. Branches of trees are placed about the room, into which he climbs and begins to weave himself into his tomb. When that is accomplished the living but dormant animal is completely encased in its cover, called the cocoon. In this state these form an article of commerce, and are sold to the manufacturers in the towns and villages where the rest of the process is completed. That process is nothing more than to unwind by art the silken cover within which the worm is encased. For this purpose a handful of cocoons at a time are thrown into warm water and kept in constant motion by a brush, which detaches the ends of slight silken threads, several of which are spun off together round a wheel, and in one minute the cocoon is unwound and the dead worm inside is brushed away. The silken coat with which he had so carefully covered himself is thus transformed into the fabric from which is fashioned the silken dress of a lady, and which engages so large a portion of the manufacturing industry and capital of Italy and France. It is a trade which is constantly increasing, as the land within the range of the climate in which it can be followed is extensive, and not yet nearly occupied. In Italy it yields an annual value estimated at upwards of 10,000,000l. sterling.—*Ibid.*

FRENCH COLONISATION.—France has done wonderful things in Africa. Cities and military roads, and bridges and vast draining dikes, rise into active being wherever

her armies set their foot; perhaps, she may even do this. But if it is to be done within the next hundred years, it must be done by the Government. With us the energy of the people does everything, and we ask no more of our Government than to give us security and freedom for its exercise. The French have not the spirit of colonisation, and at present, although every industrious colonist is thriving and healthy, colonisation makes no progress. . . . There is no opportunity for great capitalists, because there is no labour, or, rather, no labour suitable to be had at prices that would make the results remunerative. Nearly all the colonists who came out with capital have failed. The little men who settle and clear their plot do so with their own hands; they are often waiters at *cafés*, or workmen on the roads, or disbanded soldiers, who have scraped together a few hundred francs, and, in spite of the Jardin d'Essai and the Imperial prizes, their first crops are of a very indifferent character. They have to learn their trade.—*Letters from Algeria in the Times.*

THE FRENCH AND THE ARABS.—The labour question is always the vital difficulty of an infant colony, and to this is superadded in Algeria the want of capital. The French Government make it one of the conditions of a concession that the proprietor shall employ only European labour. But French husbandmen cannot be obtained in the Metidja under five francs a-day, and they can only be obtained at this rate because there is small demand for them. If the colonists were able to offer five francs a-day for a considerable number of hands the rate of wages would quickly rise to double that sum. There is still a strong antipathy among the Arabs to serve a French master. The Arab who does so incurs the displeasure of his chief, and loses caste among his tribe. Perhaps if the Government were to take the matter in hand this sentiment might be eradicated or coerced, and the Metidja might be cultivated in a rough superficial Arab manner by an Arab population under French proprietors. But this would not be colonisation. This would not be to make Algeria a French province. It would be to pile up the materials of insurrection against the very gates of Algiers. Some day a prophet would arise, the French proprietors would be massacred in their beds, the French army would extirpate the insurgents, and the Metidja would return to its old state.—*Ibid.*

RUSSIAN CONTENTMENT.—There is an amount of tranquil contentment among the lower classes in Russia which can be seen nowhere else. In no other country in Europe could the experiment of filling the Royal palaces with the "mob" be tried with certainty of the result. The police, indeed, take care that no stranger of doubtful disposition shall come into a country where the monarch moves about amid his subjects without guards or state. As to the Russians, there is no one who does not consider the Imperial person sacred, or who does not shudder at the thought that it should ever be looked upon in any other light, for then, indeed, society would be in danger, and the whole force of the State would waste like snow in the sun, or be swept away in an avalanche of revolution. But, as it is, where else could you collect about half a million of people, and let them stand for hours in a soaking rain after the business for which they had assembled was over, and not hear a voice of complaint, or see the smallest token of dissatisfaction? They had eaten their dinner, and where they stood, nevertheless, to see the Emperor. You might, indeed, fill Buckingham Palace or the Tuilleries with an enormous crowd, such as there was in the Palace of the Kremlin last Sunday night, but it would have been impossible to keep them quiet. There was not so much as a "Now, then, where are you shoving to?" or a "Pray don't squeeze so," in the Slavonic, heard throughout that night of heat and pressure—at least, so I am told; and the surgeons who were appointed to wait in the crowd on the day of the monster banquet, in case of accidents, had no occasion whatever for the exercise of their skill. Up to the present moment, there has been (the Director of Police declares) no cause of death arising out of the *fêtes*, or even a broken limb.—*Times Moscow Correspondent.*

THE PEOPLE'S FEAST.—I have already spoken of the demeanour of the multitude at the great feast on Saturday, of their patience, forbearance, and negative good humour. It appears that there were thousands of people, who flocked to the scene of the banquet the night before, and waited throughout the night of rain under such shelter as they could find on the steppe or in the woods and suburbs of the town, and that the mass of the populace began to move soon after day-break from Moscow along the Tverskaia street, which leads to the park of Petrovsky. When I turned out into the street there were considerable numbers of persons, it is true, returning from the banquet, laden with stools, fragments of tables, and sausage-stands, but the great proportion of the dense crowd in the streets was still pushing on through the driving rain in two bodies, one at each side of the street, towards the park. . . . The people actually steamed with vapour, and all around the fountains the pressure was so great that the fumes rose up in columns through the air, and gave rise to the notion that they were distributing hot tea and wine to the guests. . . . The Czar, when he was told of the rapid and premature disappearance of the feast, was at first inclined to be displeased, but he soon recovered his habitual serenity, and said, "Well, it can't be helped." The man who is said to have caused the disaster is further reported to have been inconsolable. Possibly he was, with good reason, afraid of the consequences. His excuse was, that the signal ropes had been so contracted by the wet that he was afraid they would not act, and he therefore tested them, and by a violent pull succeeded in jerking up the flag before he was well aware of what he was doing.—*Ibid.*

A GIGANTIC BILL OF FARE.—The materials of the feast were 2,496 poods of ham, 936 poods of sausages, 3,120 roasted sheep, 12,480 roast fowls, 49,920 pâtés, 50,000 almond pâtés, 24,960 Russian cheesecakes, 145,088 small loaves of white bread, 312 poods of butter, 1,252 vedros of wine, 3,120 vedros of beer, 600 poods of Russian spiced cake, and 800 tchetverts of fruit. (A pood is about 36lb. Eng). The liquids were distributed by means of ten fountains, each placed in one of the avenues of the tables in a small amphitheatre half-way from the imperial kiosk, the eight galleries or stands erected for the spectators were 220 feet each in length, and the total length of the tables spread for the guests was exactly seven miles (10½ versts Russian).—*Ibid.*

A SCENE AT THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S BALL.—Among the whole of this distinguished company there is no group which attracts such attention on the part of foreigners as that of some four or five Mingrelians or Circassians, who seem to be attached to the Princess or Queen Dadian, and to the young King of Mingrelia. They are certainly the finest and most stately men I have ever seen, although for all purposes of civilised life they must be considered as little qualified. Their dress rather conceals than displays the proportions of their figures, which are faultless. They are all over six feet in height; their hair, which is rather coarse, hanging down over the neck and low on the forehead, gives them the appearance of Indians, but the handsome well-formed features show that they belong to a higher race. . . . These wild fellows stalk through the crowd as if they had been accustomed to ball-rooms all their lives, and they display a most fashionable anxiety with respect to the very important subject of supper. Something or other went wrong with their little King early in the evening. The boy is about nine years of age, but it was perfectly astounding to witness the precocity of his anger; he stamped his tiny feet, and clapped his hand on his side, as if to draw his little sword, and his eyes flashed fire—in fact, he presented such an exhibition as would have immediately called up associations of birch brooms in the minds of the most humane of masters, and visions of the more gloomy portions of the paternal mansion and bread and cold water diet in strong-minded mothers. His mother, poor lady, was quite distressed. She would, no doubt, have given him every diamond on her head at that moment to appease the Royal rage. In the middle of it all one of the big men sees something is wrong, and makes his way to the Prince; as if by some secret sympathy two or three more of them are beheld hastening from distant quarters of the house. They soothe him, bending before him with the utmost reverence; they bow and smile, and speak deprecatingly to the urchin King, and at last His Majesty looks up at the biggest of them, relaxes his brow, laughs, gives his hand to his mother, and sits down beside her to look at the dancing.—*Ibid.*

KANSAS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL STRUGGLE.

Thos. H. Gladstone, Esq., of Stockwell Lodge, Surrey, has addressed to the *Times* a deeply interesting letter, giving an account of a visit to Kansas made by the writer in May last, just after the horrible sack of Lawrence by the border ruffians. Mr. Gladstone passed several days on board a steamer and at Leavenworth in forced companionship with large numbers of these wretches. On landing at Leavenworth, our traveller perceived that an elderly gentleman of remarkably intelligent aspect, whom he had noticed thoughtfully pacing the hurricane-deck, was disembarked as a prisoner. It was no other than Governor Robinson; but, to show the rage of party-feeling, no sooner was this title given him by some one, in answer to an inquiry from the crowd at the landing-place, than a rough voice returned, "Governor Robinson! Who taught you to call that infernal nigger-stealer Governor, I should like to know? Say the word again, and I'll blow your brains out for an Abolition traitor. He's Doctor Robinson, and nothing else; that's what he is, and he shan't be that long. It's time we'd got rid of these dog-gauned Abolitionists." "If I had caught his track," subsequently said another, "d—d if I wouldn't have shot him dead. I told him so at the inquiry. I'd have smashed his head right out. I don't care if it isn't true. I told him, I should believe it, whether or no, till he proved it wasn't. He is a flung up, pilfered d—d puppy; that's what he is, fix it which way you like." The following is a picture of what the traveller saw and heard, when "sick of hearing the vilest oaths and expressions" of blood-thirsty vindictiveness against the Free-soil Governor Robinson, who had been taken prisoner to Leavenworth, he retired from the streets into the office of the hotel, into which Robinson had been carried, "to meditate and to observe."

In the corner of the room, in place of trunks and travelling bags, were rifles and double barrels, dirks, and sticks, of that weight and calibre which only a Western American thinks of carrying. The clerk and the persons passing in and out had nothing to speak of but "the fighting." On the counter were papers, heading their columns with the words—"War to the knife." Everything around was suggestive of warfare and bloodshed. I had sat for a few minutes, when there entered a man—a Southerner by his very looks. "Hand me a pair out of them hundred pistols I left with you, Captain," were the words which, with a slow drawing voice, he addressed to the clerk at the counter. Then, glancing his cool eye at me and another in the room, and feeling probably that we might desire an explanation, he slowly added: "I've just had a turn down here with a d—d Free-soiler." We still looked inquiringly, and as he adjusted his pistols in his belt he proceeded for our satisfaction: "I'd got nothing with me. I didn't ought to have left these here tools behind this morning, anyhow. I didn't leave him, though, till I made him give in. He came out with his cursed abo-

litionism. I settled him, though, mighty quick. I just put my hand behind me, like this, pretending I had got my pistols with me; and so, with my hand upon them, as he reckoned, he didn't stand out long. But I felt mighty queer, I tell you. Still I wasn't goin' to stand his sarcy talk, in course; so I jest shut him up mighty quick." By this time the pistols were adjusted, and as he walked out their valiant wearer continued a kind of soliloquy,—"Well, I reckon I'm fixed now. They won't be so sarcy with their talk now that I've these here fixins on. I brought him down a kinder smart, I reckon. Well, I s'pect they won't be sarcy now. I'll see jest who next I'll meet."

Such were the events of twelve hours, from midnight to noon, in the heart of the disputed territory; and these, says Mr. Gladstone, are but a sample of what was constantly occurring during the few days which he doomed himself to spend in this hell upon earth. Every house, in short, was either a whiskey-shop or a gambling-place. Drinking was incessant; cards might be picked up in the streets by the score; and, while the commonest demands of civilisation were totally without supply, hazard-tables were as numerous and scientific as at Baden-Baden or Homburg. Speaking of the state of affairs when he wrote, the end of May, he describes the Free-soilers as thoroughly cowed by the desperate character of their opponents, who swore that they would not desist until every "cursed nigger-worshipper" had been rooted out. Even the Committee of Investigation appointed by Congress were overawed. Such was the rage of the ruffians at the facts elicited against them, that no witness was safe; and even the lives of the Commissioners were openly threatened.

"Among all the scenes of violence I witnessed," says Mr. Gladstone, "the offending parties were invariably on the Pro-Slavery side. The Free-State men appeared to me to be intimidated and overawed, in consequence, not merely of the determination and defiant boldness of their opponents, but still more through the sanction given to these acts by the Federal Government."

Even he himself was not free from danger. A friendly backwoodsman, who had learnt that he was an Englishman, gave him this advice:—

Let me (said he), as one that knows the ways of the people here, give you a word of caution, which you may find useful, now that you're setting foot in these parts. Don't let a soul of them know that you're an Englishman. Should it get out, it's just as much as your life is worth, mind that. That's the state we're in just now, all alongside of that cursed slavery question. If you say you're an Englishman, it's all the same as being a Yankee; not a bit better. And you know the law there—a Yankee is a nuisance, and nuisances must be abolished. That's what they all say there. So you mind; and don't forget what I say.

An important letter from the Hon. D. D. Barnard, formerly United States minister at Berlin, to a friend on the Kansas question, has also been published. Mr. Barnard is a statesman of high standing, and, as he is not an anti-slavery advocate, his opinions are all the more valuable. He thus describes the objects of the Kansas Nebraska Bill of 1854, and the reasons why it was forced through the Legislature:—

An arrangement, affecting and fixing the condition, in respect to slavery, of a vast integral portion of our common country, which had existed for an entire generation without one loud complaint from any quarter, was not thus rudely disturbed without a motive. This unnatural and monstrous sacrifice was offered as the basis of a new, or to reinvigorate an old, political coalition, which was to have its trial of strength and its triumph, in the Presidential election of 1856. It was addressed primarily by certain leading democratic gentlemen of the North, among whom was the President of the United States, to the consideration of the ultra-propagandists of slavery at the South. The measure itself originally proposed—the obliteration of the Missouri Compromise line—soon drew into its support, as was quite natural it should do, almost the entire South; at least the South pretty generally acquiesced in it, though certainly with many honourable exceptions; and it finally commanded—though not without difficulty—the support of the great body of the Northern democracy. The parties to the coalition now in the field for the Presidential campaign are, on the one side, so many of the Democrats of the North as consent to take the approval, not only of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but of the whole series of administrative measures affecting Kansas, as the test of orthodoxy; and on the other side, a portion, less, I trust, that one-half, of the people of the South, with whom slavery is always an interest of great moment, but embracing especially those who are disaffected to the Union, and those who entertain extreme notions about the universal benefits and blessings of slavery. This combination forms and constitutes the democratic party of the day.

It was by a similar coalition of northern democracy with the worst species of despotism in the south that Texas was appropriated, and that the war with Mexico was entered upon: in the latter case, happily, the hope of creating fresh Slave States out of conquered territory was defeated. But, says Mr. Barnard—

The obliteration of the Missouri Compromise line would have been a comparatively innocent thing, if the efforts of the coalition had stopped there. Left to the operation of natural causes, and to the unobstructed flow of the natural tide of emigration, Kansas was just as sure to become a Free State without that line, as with it. This is now clear to demonstration. No well-informed man of any party, I think, seriously doubts or denies it. There was not, and there is not to-day, a territory, or portion of the public domain north of that line, Kansas included, where slavery can go, and maintain itself, against the free population which will come in by the natural overflow from the Northern and Western States, and from abroad, unless it is forced there, and sustained by the most extraordinary efforts and by the most disorderly, revolutionary, and disgraceful proceedings. This is precisely the character of the efforts and proceedings which have carried what there is of slavery in Kansas, and endeavoured to plant it permanently there. And this is the work of the coalition.

He proceeds to establish this heavy charge by facts, the most prominent of which are these: At the period when the territorial organisation of Kansas was to be effected, the Free settlers were in the proportion of three if not four out of every five of the inhabitants, who amounted altogether to about three thousand persons. These *bond fide* inhabitants alone had the right to vote at the election of a territorial legislature, but on the day fixed for that purpose, five thousand strangers from the State of Missouri entered Kansas at various points, and in each electoral district forcibly effected the return of individuals notoriously favourable to establishing slavery within the territory. As Mr. Barnard says, "this was just as much a conquest and just as complete a conquest as that of Spain by the forces of Napoleon, when Joseph was made king of that country." He adds that the Legislature thus forced upon the people of Kansas immediately took measures for securing its authority, and among them passed laws "the manifest object of which was, by a system of denunciation and terrorism, to impose absolute and abject silence on the whole Free State population, to disfranchise and deprive them of every right and privilege dear to freemen, and finally to drive them from their homes and their possessions."

It was the duty of the Washington Government to have forbidden these armed invasions, and have protected the inhabitants of Kansas in the discharge of their duties as citizens. But it entirely ignored these obligations, and has since upheld the usurpation of the Missouri ruffians and their legislature.

This Government, in the hands of the Democratic party, constituted, as I have described, in more than ten months from the consummation of this monstrous outrage, not only never lifted a finger, or uttered a word to oppose or even to discountenance it, but, on the contrary, adopted and approved the usurped Government and all its nefarious doings, lent all the aid in its power to give effect to the conquest and usurpation, and even sent into the territory a military force of its own to subdue all opposition to the enactments, the officials, and the general authority of the conquerors. The President has taken care from the beginning to supply Kansas with federal officers—governor, judges, and marshals,—made exactly of the right stuff to co-operate with all measures which should be adopted to force slavery upon that territory. They have worked with energy and purpose to sustain the foreign rule of force and subjugation imposed upon it, while the President has quickened their zeal and resolution in this behalf by his official messages and public proclamation, and by giving them the presence, protection, and service of the military arm of the Government. He officially recognised a foreign and forcible conquest and usurpation, completely openhanded and flagrant as the annals of any country can show, as the proper legitimate authority, and its infamous enactments, as the just and rightful laws of the territory. His command was that this authority and these enactments should be obeyed and enforced; and the legitimate fruits of this daring and monstrous policy have followed—Kansas has been the theatre and scene, only limited by the peculiar condition of a sparse population in a wilderness country, of all the horrors incident to a state of anarchy and bloody civil feud.

In a letter to the *Leeds Mercury*, Mr. W. E. Forster, of Bradford, explains why the slave party keep Mr. Fillmore in the field as a candidate:—

The whole number of votes in the electoral colleges is 286, viz., Slave States 120, Free States 176. In order, therefore, to be chosen by them, Col. Fremont must have at least 149 votes (no State or person having the casting vote)—exactly what he will have if he polls all the Free States but Pennsylvania. But should Pennsylvania, with her twenty-seven votes, and say New Jersey also, with her seven votes, go for Fillmore, then, supposing all the Slave States to have gone for Buchanan, the poll would stand as follows:—

Fremont	142
Buchanan	120
Fillmore	34

One of these three the House would have to choose, having for this purpose only 31 votes, viz., 15 from the Slave States, and 16 from the Free States. So many of the Members of the House were chosen before Brooks and the Missouri Border ruffians had excited a strong Northern Free Soil feeling, that it would be vain to hope that the Free party could carry their man before the 4th March. Probably the House would choose one of the two Slave candidates; but if not, the Senate would certainly choose, not Dayton, Fremont's vice-president, but Breckenridge, the vice-president of what is called Buchanan's electoral ticket,—who is, I believe, a Kentucky man, probably a slave owner. If, then, the slave party can keep Fremont from getting 149 votes, they will get either a slaveholder or Fillmore, the man who signed the Fugitive Slave Bill, or Buchanan, the man who wanted to steal Cuba in order to increase their power. Either of the three would equally serve their purpose; but Buchanan is their favourite candidate, because he is a Democrat, and the Democrats in the States, strange to say, are of the old parties the most opposed to freedom; while at the same time it answers very well to hold out respectable Union-loving Mr. Fillmore as a bait to catch any Whig State, especially as in the Empire State of New York he may have a better chance than Buchanan; but we may be pretty sure that in any State his ticket will be withdrawn at the last moment if his vote be wanted in order to put Fremont in a minority. Late intelligence—on which I can depend—makes me very hopeful with regard to Pennsylvania. I have more fear for Illinois and Indiana. But if in this most close run, Fremont after all be beaten, your readers must not suppose that all hope for freedom is lost, or that Kansas even will be necessarily enslaved. The Free party in the House of Representatives is already large; every election in the North increases it; so that in the next Congress there is little doubt they will have a clear majority, which, whoever be President, and supposing that the Missouri ruffians again carry the Kansas election, can refuse to admit Kansas as a Slave State until satisfied that slavery is the choice of her *bond fide* residents.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury returned a few days ago from a continental tour.

ROBSON, THE CRYSTAL PALACE SWINDLER.

William James Robson, late principal clerk in the transfer department of the Crystal Palace Company, was examined on Friday at the Lambeth Police-office. The special charge against him was, that he had disposed of a number of preferential shares, the property of Mr. Robert Robertson, which had been left for safe keeping in the office of the company. Robson, it appeared, had been called upon to account for an irregularity in his department, by Mr. Grove, the Secretary. He promised to explain all, if Mr. Fasson, the registrar, would go home with him to his house at Kilburn Priory. Arrived at the house, Robson disappeared to order luncheon, and never returned. He left behind him a letter, stating that his property was 30,000*l.*; that he had lent shares, but that all would be correct, &c. Robson fled to the Continent. He appears to have travelled from plate to plate, and at length landed at Copenhagen, as "Edward Smith." The Danish Government, suspecting something wrong, communicated with the police in London; and Superintendent Lund sent Sergeant Coppin to Copenhagen, to ascertain whether "Smith" and Robson were one. At the Police-court, on Friday, Sergeant Coppin stated, that he took charge of the prisoner on Tuesday last. On seeing him, I said, "Mr. Robson, I am come about this affair from the Crystal Palace Company." He said, "Very well; I know I have done wrong, and I must suffer the law." I said, "Have you any objection to accompany me to London?" He said, "No; I shall be glad to do so." I then said, "Are you prepared to go back with me?" and he said, "Yes, I'll do so." In reference to his property, I asked him what money he had; and he produced his purse, which contained thirty-five Danish dollars and other smaller coins, a gold watch and chain; and in his box was a quantity of silver forks and spoons, a diamond ring and studs, with his passport-book and passport, in the name of Edward Smith. The signature to the passport, "Edward Smith," was sworn to as being in the prisoner's handwriting. Coppin added to his testimony, that the sister of the prisoner was with him at Copenhagen, and passed in the name of "Agnes Smith." She returned to London with them. Mr. John Lund, Superintendent of the P division of police, said that he had the matter connected with this case in hand since the prisoner had absented himself; and on his being brought into the station-house that morning by Coppin, he said, "Robson, this is a bad job," to which he replied—"Yes, it is; I am miserably guilty. I will make all the reparation I can before I go. I hope they will not confine me for life in solitary imprisonment. I do not mind being transported, for I deserve it. I carried a ring about me with prussic acid in it for the last three months, and I intended to destroy myself with it, but something came across my mind as though it were from the Almighty; and the reason I did not do it was for fear of making my poor wife's latter days miserable, and I threw the ring into the sea." He then went on to state about his property, which he should give over to the Crystal Palace Company; and gave the names of several persons who were indebted to him in large sums of money lent, two of them being for 1,000*l.* each. On Monday the prisoner was re-examined, and committed for trial. He confesses embezzlements to the amount of 10,000*l.*

The papers have been publishing details of the career of Robson. Some four years ago he married on eighteen shillings a week, as extra copying clerk to a law-stationer in Chancery-lane. Shortly after this he obtained a place in the Crystal Palace at thirty shillings a week, and appears to have displayed such activity that he was transferred from one department to another till he reached the registrar of shares and dividend certificate office, at a salary of 150*l.* per annum. On these slender means the rogue established some chemical works at Kennington-cross as a blind, from which he might be supposed to draw his means; he then took a large private residence—Kilburn Priory—furnished it in a style of great elegance, started his brougham, two dog-carts, six horses, groom and coachman, and three domestic servants to attend on himself and his wife. He supplied himself with a couple of mistresses, on a bonus of three hundred pounds he married off one to a friend, but kept the other in a snug little cottage in the Park-road, St. John's-wood. In addition to all this he had the impudence to treat for the purchase from its present owner of Kenilworth Castle, Worcestershire, at a cost of 5,000*l.* All these expenses, horses, dog-carts, wife, and women, could not have been kept much under 5,000*l.* a year; and the manner in which he contrived to elude detection so long says a great deal for his ingenuity, but more for the stupidity of his employers.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Oct. 15.

NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"It is stated on good authority that a note, which I presume we may consider as an ultimatum, was despatched on Saturday to Naples by the French government. In it the King is informed that if he persists in rejecting the advice of the allied governments, Baron Brenier, the Minister of France at Naples, would be withdrawn, and all diplomatic relations cease. It is also believed that a similar communication has been made by the English government. If the Ministers are recalled, the fleets will proceed to the Bay of Naples for the protection of the French and English residents; and a letter from that city, dated the 7th, mentions that the opinion was general that the appearance of the English and French flags would be the signal of a movement in Sicily. The note is, I am assured, couched in moderate

but firm terms. How King Ferdinand will receive it remains to be seen.

A letter from Naples of October 2, in the *Times*, says:—

Despatches arrived from Malta last Saturday for Admiral Dundas. Preparations have been made for provisioning a fleet, which is daily expected. Up to a certain date, therefore, there can be no doubt that it was decided to send some vessels of war here, and what has given rise to the delay it is difficult to say. Here the fault is attributed to France, who, it is asserted, has very different objects in interfering, and cares little for the liberties, or at all events for the constitutional liberties, of Naples. The Neapolitans are for the most part impatient and discouraged—they have suffered and waited so long that they are even suspicious of being sacrificed. As to his Majesty, all reports combine in representing him as overflowing with gaiety, and especially since an interview he had with General Martini. Besides the one immediately after his arrival, I understand that the Austrian Minister has had another interview with his Majesty. Reports are being circulated continually that everything has been arranged, and it is added that a new Ministry is to be formed, of which the Princes Satriano and Ischitella are to form a part.

A letter from Berlin of the 10th, in the *German Journal of Frankfurt*, says: "Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, has sent a circular to the French diplomatic agents at foreign courts, in answer to that of Russia of Sept. 2. According to what we have heard of this new document, the French Government repels the reproaches of Prince Gortschakoff, and adduces arguments to prove that it is erroneous that the conduct of France and England in the Neapolitan affair has been represented as contrary to existing treaties, and to the public right of Europe."

THE CORONATION FETES.

The special correspondent of the *Times* concludes his descriptions of the coronation festivities at Moscow by a letter which appears in to-day's paper. We extract the following passages:—

After a month of continual rejoicing, balls, ceremonies, and festivities, a little quiet is not unwelcome, and even those who took the most conspicuous and agreeable position in these State pageants must view with a feeling of relief the termination of such a season of excitement and revelling. There remains nothing now but the recollection of these fine sights, and the settlement of the little bill, which will exceed 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The last great sight, the fire-works, cost 4,000*l.* for the pyrotechnic materials alone. It would appear that those who were supposed to be best placed were in reality the worst off, and saw the least of the exhibition, and that the people were not so badly treated by the capricious sky as we had imagined.

The Ambassadors took their farewell of the Emperor next day, and it is understood that Lord Granville his Majesty's manner was free and unreserved, and that he was much more cordial than at their first interviews. Prince Esterhazy, too, had a very kind and gracious reception and a friendly farewell. With M. de Moray, the good understanding established or existing on his arrival at the Imperial Court continued undiminished.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter from Florence, dated so long ago as September 27, stating that a political conspiracy has been discovered, having ramifications throughout the Grand Duchy. Several arrests are said to have been made.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham have just been received by the Emperor at St. Cloud.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes two reports from Marshal Randon, Governor-General of Algeria, giving a detailed account of an attack upon some of the Arab tribes who had refused submission to France, as the Beni-Mendez, the Beni-Addou, and the Beni-Bougredan. The attack was successfully planned, and carried out, by the division under General Renault, with the small loss of one man killed and eight wounded. The loss of the Kabyles is reported to have been considerable.

The Prince of Wales returned to Osborne, yesterday, from his tour in the West of England.

The autumn session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, in connexion with University College, was opened yesterday, when an introductory lecture was delivered in the theatre by Professor de Morgan.

Yesterday Felice Orsini, the Italian exile, rendered so famous for his escape from the Austrian dungeon of Mantua, lectured at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, to a large and influential auditory, the Mayor presiding. "On the Austrian and Papal Tyranny." In the course of his lecture, he pointed out how crying an injustice it was that Italy should be the slave of a nation so intellectually inferior—should be beaten like dogs by Austria, and exposed to every description of cruelty and insult. The lecturer was listened to with profound attention, and elicited great applause.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate, and in poor condition. All kinds moved off slowly, but no actual change took place in the quotations. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was tolerably good—was held at full prices; but the amount of business doing in it was limited. There was a fair inquiry for floating cargoes of grain on former terms. We had a slow sale for barley, at barely late rates; malt, however was firm, and oat trade was inactive, but no change took place in the currencies. Beans, peas, and flour sold slowly, on former terms.

her armies set their foot; perhaps, she may even do this. But if it is to be done within the next hundred years, it must be done by the Government. With us the energy of the people does everything, and we ask no more of our Government than to give us security and freedom for its exercise. The French have not the spirit of colonisation, and at present, although every industrious colonist is thriving and healthy, colonisation makes no progress. . . . There is no opportunity for great capitalists, because there is no labour, or, rather, no labour suitable to be had at prices that would make the results remunerative. Nearly all the colonists who came out with capital have failed. The little men who settle and clear their plot do so with their own hands; they are often waiters at *cafés*, or workmen on the roads, or disbanded soldiers, who have scraped together a few hundred francs, and, in spite of the Jardin d'Essai and the Imperial prizes, their first crops are of a very indifferent character. They have to learn their trade.—*Letters on Algeria in the Times.*

THE FRENCH AND THE ARABS.—The labour question is always the vital difficulty of an infant colony, and to this is superadded in Algeria the want of capital. The French Government make it one of the conditions of a concession that the proprietor shall employ only European labour. But French husbandmen cannot be obtained in the Metidja under five francs a-day, and they can only be obtained at this rate because there is small demand for them. If the colonists were able to offer five francs a-day for a considerable number of hands the rate of wages would quickly rise to double that sum. There is still a strong antipathy among the Arabs to serve a French master. The Arab who does so incurs the displeasure of his chief, and loses caste among his tribe. Perhaps if the Government were to take the matter in hand this sentiment might be eradicated or coerced, and the Metidja might be cultivated in a rough superficial Arab manner by an Arab population under French proprietors. But this would not be colonisation. This would not be to make Algeria a French province. It would be to pile up the materials of insurrection against the very gates of Algiers. Some day a prophet would arise, the French proprietors would be massacred in their beds, the French army would extirpate the insurgents, and the Metidja would return to its old state.—*Ibid.*

RUSSIAN CONTENTMENT.—There is an amount of tranquil contentment among the lower classes in Russia which can be seen nowhere else. In no other country in Europe could the experiment of filling the Royal palaces with the "mob" be tried with certainty of the result. The police, indeed, take care that no stranger of doubtful disposition shall come into a country where the monarch moves about amid his subjects without guards or state. As to the Russians, there is no one who does not consider the Imperial person sacred, or who does not shudder at the thought that it should ever be looked upon in any other light, for then, indeed, society would be in danger, and the whole force of the State would waste like snow in the sun, or be swept away in an avalanche of revolution. But, as it is, where else could you collect about half a million of people, and let them stand for hours in a soaking rain after the business for which they had assembled was over, and not hear a voice of complaint, or see the smallest token of dissatisfaction? They had eaten their dinner, and there they stood, nevertheless, to see the Emperor. You might, indeed, fill Buckingham Palace or the Tuileries with an enormous crowd, such as there was in the Palace of the Kremlin last Sunday night, but it would have been impossible to keep them quiet. There was not so much as a "Now, then, where are you shoving to?" or a "Pray don't squeeze so," in the Slavonic, heard throughout that night of heat and pressure—at least, so I am told; and the surgeons who were appointed to wait in the crowd on the day of the monster banquet, in case of accidents, had no occasion whatever for the exercise of their skill. Up to the present moment, there has been (the Director of Police declares) no cause of death arising out of the fêtes, or even a broken limb.—*Times Moscow Correspondent.*

THE PEOPLE'S FEAST.—I have already spoken of the demeanour of the multitude at the great feast on Saturday, of their patience, forbearance, and negative good humour. It appears that there were thousands of people, who flocked to the scene of the banquet the night before, and waited throughout the night of rain under such shelter as they could find on the steppe or in the woods and suburbs of the town, and that the mass of the populace began to move soon after day-break from Moscow along the Tverskaia street, which leads to the park of Petrovsky. When I turned out into the street there were considerable numbers of persons, it is true, returning from the banquet, laden with stools, fragments of tables, and sausage-stands, but the great proportion of the dense crowd in the streets was still pushing on through the driving rain in two bodies, one at each side of the street, towards the park. . . . The people actually steamed with vapour, and all around the fountains the pressure was so great that the fumes rose up in columns through the air, and gave rise to the notion that they were distributing hot tea and wine to the guests. . . . The Czar, when he was told of the rapid and premature disappearance of the feast, was at first inclined to be displeased, but he soon recovered his habitual serenity, and said, "Well, it can't be helped." The man who is said to have caused the disaster is further reported to have been inconsolable. Possibly he was, with good reason, afraid of the consequences. His excuse was, that the signal ropes had been so contracted by the wet that he was afraid they would not act, and he therefore tested them, and by a violent pull succeeded in jerking up the flag before he was well aware of what he was doing.—*Ibid.*

A GIGANTIC BILL OF FARE.—The materials of the feast were 2,496 pounds of ham, 936 pounds of sausages, 3,120 roasted sheep, 12,480 roast fowls, 49,920 pâtés, 50,000 almond pâtés, 24,960 Russian cheesecakes, 145,088 small loaves of white bread, 312 pounds of butter, 1,252 vedros of wine, 3,120 vedros of beer, 600 pounds of Russian spiced cake, and 800 tchetverts of fruit. (A pood is about 36lb. Eng). The liquids were distributed by means of ten fountains, each placed in one of the avenues of the tables in a small amphitheatre half-way from the imperial kiosk, the eight galleries or stands erected for the spectators were 220 feet each in length, and the total length of the tables spread for the guests was exactly seven miles (10½ versts Russian).—*Ibid.*

A SCENE AT THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S BALL.—Among the whole of this distinguished company there is no group which attracts such attention on the part of foreigners as that of some four or five Mingrelians or Circassians, who seem to be attached to the Princess or Queen Dadian, and to the young King of Mingrelia. They are certainly the finest and most stately men I have ever seen, although for all purposes of civilised life they must be considered as little qualified. Their dress rather conceals than displays the proportions of their figures, which are faultless. They are all over six feet in height; their hair, which is rather coarse, hanging down over the neck and low on the forehead, gives them the appearance of Indians, but the handsome well-formed features show that they belong to a higher race. . . . These wild fellows stalk through the crowd as if they had been accustomed to ball-rooms all their lives, and they display a most fashionable anxiety with respect to the very important subject of supper. Something or other went wrong with their little King early in the evening. The boy is about nine years of age, but it was perfectly astounding to witness the precocity of his anger; he stamped his tiny feet, and clapped his hand on his side, as if to draw his little sword, and his eyes flashed fire—in fact, he presented such an exhibition as would have immediately called up associations of birch brooms in the minds of the most humane of masters, and visions of the more gloomy portions of the paternal mansion and bread and cold water diet in strong-minded mothers. His mother, poor lady, was quite distressed. She would, no doubt, have given him every diamond on her head at that moment to appease the Royal rage. In the middle of it all one of the big men sees something is wrong, and makes his way to the Prince; as if by some secret sympathy two or three more of them are beheld hastening from distant quarters of the house. They soothe him, bending before him with the utmost reverence; they bow and smile, and speak deprecatingly to the urchin King, and at last His Majesty looks up at the biggest of them, relaxes his brow, laughs, gives his hand to his mother, and sits down beside her to look at the dancing.—*Ibid.*

KANSAS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL STRUGGLE.

Thos. H. Gladstone, Esq., of Stockwell Lodge, Surrey, has addressed to the *Times* a deeply interesting letter, giving an account of a visit to Kansas made by the writer in May last, just after the horrible sack of Lawrence by the border ruffians. Mr. Gladstone passed several days on board a steamer and at Leavenworth in forced companionship with large numbers of these wretches. On landing at Leavenworth, our traveller perceived that an elderly gentleman of remarkably intelligent aspect, whom he had noticed thoughtfully pacing the hurricane-deck, was disembarked as a prisoner. It was no other than Governor Robinson; but, to show the rage of party-feeling, no sooner was this title given him by some one, in answer to an inquiry from the crowd at the landing-place, than a rough voice returned, "Governor Robinson! Who taught you to call that infernal nigger-stealer Governor? I should like to know? Say the word again, and I'll blow your brains out for an Abolition traitor. He's Doctor Robinson, and nothing else; that's what he is, and he shan't be that long. It's time we'd got rid of these dog-gauned Abolitionists." "If I had caught his track," subsequently said another, "d—d if I wouldn't have shot him dead. I told him so at the inquiry. I'd have smashed his head right out. I don't care if it isn't true. I told him, I should believe it, whether or no, till he proved it wasn't. He is a flung up, pilfered d—d puppy; that's what he is, fix it which way you like." The following is a picture of what the traveller saw and heard, when "sick of hearing the vilest oaths and expressions" of blood-thirsty vindictiveness against the Free-soil Governor Robinson, who had been taken prisoner to Leavenworth, he retired from the streets into the office of the hotel, into which Robinson had been carried, "to meditate and to observe."—

In the corner of the room, in place of trunks and travelling bags, were rifles and double barrels, dirks, and sticks, of that weight and calibre which only a Western American thinks of carrying. The clerk and the persons passing in and out had nothing to speak of but "the fighting." On the counter were papers, heading their columns with the words—"War to the knife." Everything around was suggestive of warfare and bloodshed. I had sat for a few minutes, when there entered a man—a Southerner by his very looks. "Hand me a pair out of them hundred pistols I left with you, Captain," were the words which, with a slow drawing voice, he addressed to the clerk at the counter. Then, glancing his cool eye at me and another in the room, and feeling probably that we might desire an explanation, he slowly added: "I've just had a turn down here with a d—d Free-soiler." We still looked inquiringly, and as he adjusted his pistols in his belt he proceeded for our satisfaction: "I'd got nothing with me. I didn't ought to have left these here tools behind this morning, anyhow. I didn't leave him, though, till I made him give in. He came out with his cursed abo-

litionism. I settled him, though, mighty quick. I just put my hand behind me, like this, pretending I had got my pistols with me; and so, with my hand upon them, as he reckoned, he didn't stand out long. But I felt mighty queer, I tell you. Still I wasn't goin' to stand his sarcy talk, in course; so I jest shut him up mighty quick." By this time the pistols were adjusted, and as he walked out their valiant wearer continued a kind of soliloquy,—"Well, I reckon I'm fixed now. They won't be so sarcy with their talk now that I've these here fixins on. I brought him down a kinder smart, I reckon. Well, I s'pect they won't be sarcy now. I'll see jest who next I'll meet."

Such were the events of twelve hours, from midnight to noon, in the heart of the disputed territory; and these, says Mr. Gladstone, are but a sample of what was constantly occurring during the few days which he doomed himself to spend in this hell upon earth. Every house, in short, was either a whiskey-shop or a gambling-place. Drinking was incessant; cards might be picked up in the streets by the score; and, while the commonest demands of civilisation were totally without supply, hazard-tables were as numerous and scientific as at Baden-Baden or Homburg. Speaking of the state of affairs when he wrote, the end of May, he describes the Free-soilers as thoroughly cowed by the desperate character of their opponents, who swore that they would not desist until every "cursed nigger-worshipper" had been rooted out. Even the Committee of Investigation appointed by Congress were overawed. Such was the rage of the ruffians at the facts elicited against them, that no witness was safe; and even the lives of the Commissioners were openly threatened.

"Among all the scenes of violence I witnessed," says Mr. Gladstone, "the offending parties were invariably on the Pro-Slavery side. The Free-State men appeared to me to be intimidated and overawed, in consequence, not merely of the determination and defiant boldness of their opponents, but still more through the sanction given to these acts by the Federal Government."

Even he himself was not free from danger. A friendly backwoodsman, who had learnt that he was an Englishman, gave him this advice:—

Let me (said he), as one that knows the ways of the people here, give you a word of caution, which you may find useful, now that you're setting foot in these parts. Don't let a soul of them know that you're an Englishman. Should it get out, it's just as much as your life is worth, mind that. That's the state we're in just now, all alongside of that cursed slavery question. If you say you're an Englishman, it's all the same as being a Yankee; not a bit better. And you know the law there—a Yankee is a nuisance, and nuisances must be abolished. That's what they all say there. So you mind; and don't forget what I say.

An important letter from the Hon. D. D. Barnard, formerly United States minister at Berlin, to a friend on the Kansas question, has also been published. Mr. Barnard is a statesman of high standing, and, as he is not an anti-slavery advocate, his opinions are all the more valuable. He thus describes the objects of the Kansas Nebraska Bill of 1854, and the reasons why it was forced through the Legislature:—

An arrangement, affecting and fixing the condition, in respect to slavery, of a vast integral portion of our common country, which had existed for an entire generation without one loud complaint from any quarter, was not thus rudely disturbed without a motive. This unnatural and monstrous sacrifice was offered as the basis of a new, or to reinvigorate an old, political coalition, which was to have its trial of strength and its triumph, in the Presidential election of 1856. It was addressed primarily by certain leading democratic gentlemen of the North, among whom was the President of the United States, to the consideration of the ultra-propagandists of slavery at the South. The measure itself originally proposed—the obliteration of the Missouri Compromise line—soon drew into its support, as was quite natural it should do, almost the entire South; at least the South pretty generally acquiesced in it, though certainly with many honourable exceptions; and it finally commanded—though not without difficulty—the support of the great body of the Northern democracy. The parties to the coalition now in the field for the Presidential campaign are, on the one side, so many of the Democrats of the North as consent to take the approval, not only of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but of the whole series of administrative measures affecting Kansas, as the test of orthodoxy; and on the other side, a portion, less, I trust, that one-half, of the people of the South, with whom slavery is always an interest of great moment, but embracing especially those who are disaffected to the Union, and those who entertain extreme notions about the universal benefits and blessings of slavery. This combination forms and constitutes the democratic party of the day.

It was by a similar coalition of northern democracy with the worst species of despotism in the south that Texas was appropriated, and that the war with Mexico was entered upon: in the latter case, happily, the hope of creating fresh Slave States out of conquered territory was defeated. But, says Mr. Barnard—

The obliteration of the Missouri Compromise line would have been a comparatively innocent thing, if the efforts of the coalition had stopped there. Left to the operation of natural causes, and to the unobstructed flow of the natural tide of emigration, Kansas was just as sure to become a Free State without that line, as with it. This is now clear to demonstration. No well-informed man of any party, I think, seriously doubts or denies it. There was not, and there is not to-day, a territory, or portion of the public domain north of that line, Kansas included, where slavery can go, and maintain itself, against the free population which will come in by the natural overflow from the Northern and Western States, and from abroad, unless it is forced there, and sustained by the most extraordinary efforts and by the most disorderly, revolutionary, and disgraceful proceedings. This is precisely the character of the efforts and proceedings which have carried what there is of slavery in Kansas, and endeavoured to plant it permanently there. And this is the work of the coalition.

He proceeds to establish this heavy charge by facts, the most prominent of which are these: At the period when the territorial organisation of Kansas was to be effected, the Free settlers were in the proportion of three if not four out of every five of the inhabitants, who amounted altogether to about three thousand persons. These *bond fide* inhabitants alone had the right to vote at the election of a territorial legislature, but on the day fixed for that purpose, five thousand strangers from the State of Missouri entered Kansas at various points, and in each electoral district forcibly effected the return of individuals notoriously favourable to establishing slavery within the territory. As Mr. Barnard says, "this was just as much a conquest and just as complete a conquest as that of Spain by the forces of Napoleon, when Joseph was made king of that country." He adds that the Legislature thus forced upon the people of Kansas immediately took measures for securing its authority, and among them passed laws "the manifest object of which was, by a system of denunciation and terrorism, to impose absolute and abject silence on the whole Free State population, to disfranchise and deprive them of every right and privilege dear to freemen, and finally to drive them from their homes and their possessions."

It was the duty of the Washington Government to have forbidden these armed invasions, and have protected the inhabitants of Kansas in the discharge of their duties as citizens. But it entirely ignored these obligations, and has since upheld the usurpation of the Missouri ruffians and their legislature:—

This Government, in the hands of the Democratic party, constituted, as I have described, in more than ten months from the consummation of this monstrous outrage, not only never lifted a finger, or uttered a word to oppose or even to discountenance it, but, on the contrary, adopted and approved the usurped Government and all its nefarious doings, lent all the aid in its power to give effect to the conquest and usurpation, and even sent into the territory a military force of its own to subdue all opposition to the enactments, the officials, and the general authority of the conquerors. The President has taken care from the beginning to supply Kansas with federal officers—governor, judges, and marshals,—made exactly of the right stuff to co-operate with all measures which should be adopted to force slavery upon that territory. They have worked with energy and purpose to sustain the foreign rule of force and subjugation imposed upon it, while the President has quickened their zeal and resolution in this behalf by his official messages and public proclamation, and by giving them the presence, protection, and service of the military arm of the Government. He officially recognised a foreign and forcible conquest and usurpation, completely openhanded and flagrant as the annals of any country can show, as the proper legitimate authority, and its infamous enactments as the just and rightful laws of the territory. His command was that this authority and these enactments should be obeyed and enforced; and the legitimate fruits of this daring and monstrous policy have followed—Kansas has been the theatre and scene, only limited by the peculiar condition of a sparse population in a wilderness country, of all the horrors incident to a state of anarchy and bloody civil feud.

In a letter to the *Leeds Mercury*, Mr. W. E. Forster, of Bradford, explains why the slave party keep Mr. Fillmore in the field as a candidate:—

The whole number of votes in the electoral colleges is 286, viz., Slave States 120, Free States 176. In order, therefore, to be chosen by them, Col. Fremont must have at least 149 votes (no State or person having the casting vote)—exactly what he will have if he polls all the Free States but Pennsylvania. But should Pennsylvania, with her twenty-seven votes, and say New Jersey also, with her seven votes, go for Fillmore, then, supposing all the Slave States to have gone for Buchanan, the poll would stand as follows:—

Fremont	142
Buchanan	120
Fillmore	34

One of these three the House would have to choose, having for this purpose only 31 votes, viz., 15 from the Slave States, and 16 from the Free States. So many of the Members of the House were chosen before Brooks and the Missouri Border ruffians had excited a strong Northern Free Soil feeling, that it would be vain to hope that the Free party could carry their man before the 4th March. Probably the House would choose one of the two Slave candidates; but if not, the Senate would certainly choose, not Dayton, Fremont's vice-president, but Breckinridge, the vice-president of what is called Buchanan's electoral ticket,—who is, I believe, a Kentucky man, probably a slave owner. If, then, the slave party can keep Fremont from getting 149 votes, they will get either a slaveholder or Fillmore, the man who signed the Fugitive Slave Bill, or Buchanan, the man who wanted to steal Cuba in order to increase their power. Either of the three would equally serve their purpose; but Buchanan is their favourite candidate, because he is a Democrat, and the Democrats in the States, strange to say, are of the old parties the most opposed to freedom; while at the same time it answers very well to hold out respectable Union-loving Mr. Fillmore as a bait to catch any Whig State, especially as in the Empire State of New York he may have a better chance than Buchanan; but we may be pretty sure that in any State his ticket will be withdrawn at the last moment if his vote be wanted in order to put Fremont in a minority. Late intelligence—on which I can depend—makes me very hopeful with regard to Pennsylvania. I have more fear for Illinois and Indiana. But if in this most close run, Fremont after all be beaten, your readers must not suppose that all hope for freedom is lost, or that Kansas even will be necessarily enslaved. The Free party in the House of Representatives is already large; every election in the North increases it; so that in the next Congress there is little doubt they will have a clear majority, which, whoever be President, and supposing that the Missouri ruffians again carry the Kansas election, can refuse to admit Kansas as a Slave State until satisfied that slavery is the choice of her *bond fide* residents.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury returned a few days ago from a continental tour.

ROBSON, THE CRYSTAL PALACE SWINDLER.

William James Robson, late principal clerk in the transfer department of the Crystal Palace Company, was examined on Friday at the Lambeth Police-office. The special charge against him was, that he had disposed of a number of preferential shares, the property of Mr. Robert Robertson, which had been left for safe keeping in the office of the company. Robson, it appeared, had been called upon to account for an irregularity in his department, by Mr. Grove, the Secretary. He promised to explain all, if Mr. Fasson, the registrar, would go home with him to his house at Kilburn Priory. Arrived at the house, Robson disappeared to order luncheon, and never returned. He left behind him a letter, stating that his property was 30,000*l.*; that he had lent shares, but that all would be correct, &c. Robson fled to the Continent. He appears to have travelled from place to place, and at length landed at Copenhagen, as "Edward Smith." The Danish Government, suspecting something wrong, communicated with the police in London; and Superintendent Lund sent Sergeant Coppin to Copenhagen, to ascertain whether "Smith" and Robson were one. At the Police-court, on Friday, Sergeant Coppin stated, that he took charge of the prisoner on Tuesday last. On seeing him, I said, "Mr. Robson, I am come about this affair from the Crystal Palace Company." He said, "Very well; I know I have done wrong; and I must suffer the law." I said, "Have you any objection to accompany me to London?" He said, "No; I shall be glad to do so." I then said, "Are you prepared to go back with me?" and he said, "Yes, I'll do so." In reference to his property, I asked him what money he had; and he produced his purse, which contained thirty-five Danish dollars and other smaller coins, a gold watch and chain; and in his box was a quantity of silver forks and spoons, a diamond ring and studs, with his passport-book and passport, in the name of Edward Smith. The signature to the passport, "Edward Smith," was sworn to as being in the prisoner's handwriting. Coppin added to his testimony, that the sister of the prisoner was with him at Copenhagen, and passed in the name of "Agnes Smith." She returned to London with them. Mr. John Lund, Superintendent of the P division of police, said that he had the matter connected with this case in hand since the prisoner had absented himself, and on his being brought into the station-house that morning by Coppin, he said, "Robson, this is a bad job;" to which he replied—"Yes, it is; I am miserably guilty. I will make all the reparation I can before I go. I hope they will not confine me for life in solitary imprisonment. I do not mind being transported, for I deserve it. I carried a ring about me with prussic acid in it for the last three months, and I intended to destroy myself with it, but something came across my mind as though it were from the Almighty; and the reason I did not do it was for fear of making my poor wife's latter days miserable, and I threw the ring into the sea." He then went on to state about his property, which he should give over to the Crystal Palace Company; and gave the names of several persons who were indebted to him in large sums of money lent, two of them being for 1,000*l.* each. On Monday the prisoner was re-examined, and committed for trial. He confesses embezzlements to the amount of 10,000*l.*

The papers have been publishing details of the career of Robson. Some four years ago he married on eighteen shillings a week, as extra copying clerk to a law-stationer in Chancery-lane. Shortly after this he obtained a place in the Crystal Palace at thirty shillings a week, and appears to have displayed such activity that he was transferred from one department to another till he reached the registrar of shares and dividend certificate office, at a salary of 150*l.* per annum. On these slender means the rogue established some chemical works at Kennington-cross as a blind, from which he might be supposed to draw his means; he then took a large private residence—Kilburn Priory—furnished it in a style of great elegance, started his brougham, two dog-carts, six horses, groom and coachman, and three domestic servants to attend on himself and his wife. He supplied himself with a couple of mistresses, on a bonus of three hundred pounds he married off one to a friend, but kept the other in a snug little cottage in the Park-road, St. John's-wood. In addition to all this he had the impudence to treat for the purchase from its present owner of Kenilworth Castle, Worcestershire, at a cost of 5,000*l.* All these expenses, horses, dog-carts, wife, and women, could not have been kept much under 5,000*l.* a year; and the manner in which he contrived to elude detection so long says a great deal for his ingenuity, but more for the stupidity of his employers.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Oct. 15.

NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"It is stated on good authority that a note, which I presume we may consider as an *ultimatum*, was despatched on Saturday to Naples by the French government. In it the King is informed that if he persists in rejecting the advice of the allied governments, Baron Brenier, the Minister of France at Naples, would be withdrawn, and all diplomatic relations cease. It is also believed that a similar communication has been made by the English government. If the Ministers are recalled, the fleets will proceed to the Bay of Naples for the protection of the French and English residents; and a letter from that city, dated the 7th, mentions that the opinion was general that the appearance of the English and French flags would be the signal of a movement in Sicily. The note is, I am assured, couched in moderate

but firm terms. How King Ferdinand will receive it remains to be seen.

A letter from Naples of October 2, in the *Times*, says:—

Despatches arrived from Malta last Saturday for Admiral Dundas. Preparations have been made for provisioning a fleet, which is daily expected. Up to a certain date, therefore, there can be no doubt that it was decided to send some vessels of war here, and what has given rise to the delay it is difficult to say. Here the fault is attributed to France, who, it is asserted, has very different objects in interfering, and cares little for the liberties, or at all events for the constitutional liberties, of Naples. The Neapolitans are for the most part impatient and discouraged—they have suffered and waited so long that they are even suspicious of being sacrificed. As to his Majesty, all reports combine in representing him as overflowing with gaiety, and especially since an interview he had with General Martini. Besides the one immediately after his arrival, I understand that the Austrian Minister has had another interview with his Majesty. Reports are being circulated continually that everything has been arranged, and it is added that a new Ministry is to be formed, of which the Princes Satriano and Ischitella are to form a part.

A letter from Berlin of the 10th, in the *German Journal* of Frankfurt, says: "Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, has sent a circular to the French diplomatic agents at foreign courts, in answer to that of Russia of Sept. 2. According to what we have heard of this new document, the French Government repels the reproaches of Prince Gortschakoff, and adduces arguments to prove that it is erroneous that the conduct of France and England in the Neapolitan affair has been represented as contrary to existing treaties, and to the public right of Europe."

THE CORONATION FETES.

The special correspondent of the *Times* concludes his descriptions of the coronation festivities at Moscow by a letter which appears in to-day's paper. We extract the following passages:—

After a month of continual rejoicing, balls, ceremonies, and festivities, a little quiet is not unwelcome, and even those who took the most conspicuous and agreeable position in these State pageants must view with a feeling of relief the termination of such a season of excitement and revelling. There remains nothing now but the recollection of these fine sights, and the settlement of the little bill, which will exceed 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The last great sight, the fire-works, cost 4,000*l.* for the pyrotechnic materials alone. It would appear that those who were supposed to be best placed were in reality the worst off, and saw the least of the exhibition, and that the people were not so badly treated by the capricious sky as we had imagined.

The Ambassadors took their farewell of the Emperor next day, and it is understood that to Lord Granville his Majesty's manner was free and unreserved, and that he was much more cordial than at their first interview. Prince Esterhazy, too, had a very kind and gracious reception and a friendly farewell. With M. de Moray the good understanding established or existing on his arrival at the Imperial Court continued undiminished.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter from Florence, dated so long ago as September 27, stating that a political conspiracy has been discovered, having ramifications throughout the Grand Duchy. Several arrests are said to have been made.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that Lord Lyndhurst and Brougham have just been received by the Emperor at St. Cloud.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes two reports from Marshal Ratisbon, Governor-General of Algeria, giving a detailed account of an attack upon some of the Arab tribes who had refused submission to France, as the Beni-Mendez, the Beni-Addou, and the Beni-Bougredan. The attack was successfully planned, and carried out by the division under General Benaut, with the small loss of one man killed and eight wounded. The loss of the Kabyles is reported to have been considerable.

The Prince of Wales returned to Osborne, yesterday, from his tour in the West of England.

The autumn session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, in connexion with University College, was opened yesterday, when an introductory lecture was delivered in the theatre by Professor de Morgan.

Yesterday Felice Orsini, the Italian exile, rendered so famous for his escape from the Austrian dungeon of Mantua, lectured at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, to a large and influential auditory, the Mayor presiding, "On the Austrian and Papal Tyranny." In the course of his lecture, he pointed out how crying an injustice it was that Italy should be the slave of a nation so intellectually inferior—should be beaten like dogs by Austria, and exposed to every description of cruelty and insult. The lecturer was listened to with profound attention, and elicited great applause.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate, and in poor condition. All kinds moved off slowly, but no actual change took place in the quotations. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was tolerably good—was held at full prices; but the amount of business doing in it was limited. There was a fair inquiry for floating cargoes of grain, on former terms. We had a slow sale for barley, at barely late rates; malt, however was firm. The oat trade was inactive, but no change took place in the currencies. Beans, peas, and flour sold slowly, on former terms.

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The Nonconformist.

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SUMMARY.

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Professor Morse, to whom America is mainly indebted for a system of telegraphs 40,000 miles in length, and who is now in this country to further the gigantic scheme of bringing England and America within speaking distance of each other, was last week entertained at a public dinner in London, by a number of scientific friends. Such a demonstration is a welcome relief to the Crimean fêtes. The telegraphists of England deserve great credit for laying aside their mutual jealousies and conflicting interests to do honour to the great hero of Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, whose gigantic cable, it is justly observed, will do more to promote international friendship, than all the peace societies on both sides of the Atlantic. The project, chimerical as it appeared a year or two ago, is now assuming a feasible shape. Fourteen hundred miles of the intervening space from New York to Newfoundland is actually spanned by the electric cable, and the wire which is to be cast into the depths of the Atlantic, to complete the communication between the two continents, is already coiled up. All mechanical difficulties have been overcome, but it is not yet a point settled between differing electricians and mathematicians whether telegraphic signals can be transmitted through a submerged wire of so great length, however carefully insulated. Recent experiments show that it can be accomplished—so that in another year we may hope to see the grand undertaking successfully carried out. What may follow is thus vividly pictured by the *Times*:—

In a brief space the electric spark which is generated in London will pass as swiftly as the exigencies of its own nature require to the great cotton city on the delta of the Mississippi, and to that rude town, whichever it may be, which may then lie furthest westward in the domains of the buffalo and the red man. Contemporaneously with this gigantic result we have other labourers in the same field at work, who are busily engaged in fixing the tramroad for the electric spark between the European Continent and the northern shores of Africa. This limit once obtained, the lightning-thought can flash freely on its course across the old land of the Egyptian, whether by the Red Sea or across the plains of Mesopotamia, to the cities of our Indian empire, and in due time, no doubt, to the great centres of Chinese commerce. Nor is this all. The wire which had been laid down from London in one direction will soon be carried to the city of the Californian gold-digger. The corresponding wire, on which we have just marked a few stations, will then be borne across the Chinese Seas and the Northern Pacific—touching, it may be, on its way at the mysterious empire of Japan, and will be linked on at San Francisco to the western chain. Then it will happen that a man may generate a spark at London which, with one fiery leap, will return back under his hand and disappear, but in that moment of time it will have encompassed the planet on which we are whirling through space into eternity. That spark will be a human thought!

Public demonstrations are on the increase—though as yet they are chiefly confined to the agricultural platform. England can at present rejoice in some four hundred agricultural societies—a signal indication of the improved state of feeling in the cultivators of the soil; and, may we not add, a good medium for collecting agricultural statistics. This last has been the leading topic at the recent gatherings, and the preference for voluntary over compulsory agency, in obtaining the required returns, is so general and decided, that no measure such as that introduced last session will now stand a chance of being carried. The speech of Major Beresford at Castle Hedingham is remarkable for its glaring inconsistency. While censuring Lord Derby and Sir John Pakington for refusing to countenance the anti-Maynooth movement, he yet argues that it should not be made a basis for past organisation. Perhaps the *Press* is right in supposing that such men as Major Beresford have practically given up "Spoonerism," though cautious in owning it. The inauguration of the New Free Trade Hall is scarcely a political event, though the opening addresses were somewhat tinged with references to the public events of the day. The *Times*, in a fit of virtuous criticism, objects to the "old-fogysm" of Manchester, "in sticking to an old and almost used-up war cry." We quite agree with our contemporary, that Manchester has long enough reposed upon her laurels. To rest satisfied with what he has done may be excused in the veteran whose hopi-glass is nearly run out, but is unbecoming in a young community with energies unimpaired and resources unlimited. Let Manchester have her memorial of a struggle, which was after all a national event, and recalls the triumph of a principle which has brought nothing but good to

ts former opponents—but let her gird herself for fresh work. What she has already done is the measure of expectation for the future.

The Anti-slavery struggle in the United States continues to absorb public interest in this country beyond any other question of the day. We need hardly point attention to the communications elsewhere, describing the fearful state of society in Kansas in May last, and recording the opinions of the Hon. D. D. Barnard, an American statesman of high position, on the infamous compact by which that territory has been made over to slavery. By the last advices quiet now prevails throughout Kansas, which is occupied by Federal troops. The Missouri ruffians have been disbanded; but the slave code, the great cause of conflict, has still the force of law. A new militia composed of Pro-slavery men is being organised, the Free-soil force is dispersed, and ingress to the new State from the North is stopped. There is no hope for the rescue of Kansas from slavery but in the election of Colonel Fremont and the firmness of the House of Representatives.

WANTED, AN OPPOSITION.

Our contemporary, the *Press*, has recently laboured with great assiduity, and with no little power, to construct out of the numerous sections into which the Conservative party is split, a united Opposition, capable, when the present Government falls to pieces, of taking its place. We are afraid the efforts of the *Press* are not likely to succeed. Judging from the speeches lately delivered by Conservative members to their respective constituencies—of which that of Major Beresford, the other day, at Castle Hedingham, may be taken as a fair sample—we see no present prospect of the head and the tail of the party being brought into sufficiently close sympathy to admit of their assuming together the responsibilities of power.

We are afraid, we repeat, that our contemporary's logic and eloquence will be wasted. Our readers, perhaps, will be startled by our use of the term. What interest can we have in the formation and consolidation of a strong Conservative Opposition? What object to which we attach the slightest value, would be advanced by placing such an Opposition within reach of office? Is Lord Derby more to be desired than Lord Palmerston, or Mr. Disraeli more to be trusted than Sir George Lewis? What would the country gain from the superseding of Lord Clarendon by Lord Malmesbury, or the exchange of Mr. Labouchere for Sir John Pakington? In good sooth, we reply, we do not know. The objects of the two sets of statesmen are so similar, and the trust reposed in them by the country approaches so nearly to a minimum parity, that it is difficult to assign a substantial reason for hope or for fear, on the one side or the other. But our expression had reference not to a Government, but to an Opposition—and the feeling which it clothes is born of the belief, that a more united and powerful Opposition would necessitate a more liberal and responsible Government.

Nothing, we apprehend, tends more certainly or more rapidly to deteriorate a professedly reforming Administration than to occupy a position from which they can desecrate no successors to their seats, whether apparent or presumptive. The knowledge which Lord Palmerston has that his political opponents are too divided to allow of their assuming the direction of public affairs, makes him virtually a political dictator. Ministers are not usually anxious to initiate reforms which cannot be mooted without some danger, and cannot be carried through without much trouble. The noble lord who at present enjoys the ostensible confidence of the Queen is about the last man that those who know him would expect to be provided by his own choice with a definite and comprehensive programme of policy. As far as we are aware, Lord Palmerston has never pledged himself to any intelligible principles of domestic reform; and, if he "seriously inclines" to one side rather than another, his antecedents would lead us to infer that his partialities do not lie on the side of progress. Nor is the noble lord associated in his Cabinet with men who are either disposed or competent to push him onward in this direction. Nothing, therefore, in the shape of reform, is to be reasonably anticipated from the natural bias of the Government. All that we have to rely upon is the necessity of their position.

From this necessity the discordant state of the Conservative Opposition altogether relieves them. It is this condition of parties which enables Lord Palmerston to treat the wishes of his own supporters with a levity bordering on contempt. If he were fronted with an ever-present danger, he would be compelled to take counsel with his followers. With the sword of Damocles suspended over his head, he would feel it incumbent on him to conciliate his friends. No man is less troubled with convictions than he—no man more readily reflects the hue of a neighbouring necessity. It is a misfortune, therefore, that he has

become a sort of necessity himself—that there is little besides his own will for him to reflect, and that his safety consists in the dexterity of his tactics. Lord Palmerston will continue at the head of affairs as long as knack is of more avail than strength—and mere knack will continue to beat all competitors so long as the force arrayed against the Government consists of incohesive fragments. They who sit behind the noble lord in the House of Commons have no power over him for want of a foothold upon a firm Opposition. They can resent no neglect—for they are not wanted. They can prescribe no terms. They are held together by no bond. They can enforce no responsibility. The noble lord can afford to laugh at their discontent, simply because no enemy is at the gates.

Glad as we should be to see a strong Conservative Opposition, we fear we are not likely to be so indulged. We must take things as we find them. The present is a transitional period. Old contests have been settled—new convictions have not had time to consolidate. Political ideas are just now in the nebulous state—blown hither and thither by every chance gust of passing circumstances—now crossing each other's track—now mingling together in strangest confusion—now flying asunder as in mortal antipathy. The reason is that as yet there is no centre of attraction; no grand preponderant force, either positive or negative, to draw together the scattered and drifting particles—no element to condense them into masses and arm them with thunder. And, until some great public question shall liberate, if we may say so, the electricity latent in the public mind, the existing confusion will continue. A strong Opposition, we would remind our eloquent contemporary, there cannot well be, until there is a strong policy to be opposed; Conservatism can scarcely make a heroic resistance where there is nothing valuable attacked or threatened. Statesmen may attach supreme importance to the possession of office by this or that set; but, so long as they are divided by nothing but party traditions, and differ from each other on no commanding political topic, the public will take but a faint interest in their quarrels, and the representatives of the public will reflect its apathy.

How long, then, is this chaotic state of things to last? What prospect is there of its termination? That is a question to which we can give no definite reply. Of one thing we are fully convinced, that the disorder will not be put an end to by remonstrance however strong, nor logic however convincing, nor reasoning however persuasive. The anarchy is one which must be reduced by things not words. It may prevail for some years—it may be abruptly and unexpectedly terminated by what usually passes for accident. A monetary crisis—a continental revolution—a royal or imperial demise—a new ray of light across the mind of some prominent statesman—a failing harvest—a long frost—an ecclesiastical squabble—any one of ten thousand imaginable events may constitute the immediate occasion of a rapid, an almost instantaneous crystallisation of parties. But it may also chance that public affairs will shuffle on from year to year feebly and waveringly for a considerable period yet to come, until principles now in the very infancy of their development shall have grown into sufficient strength to compel men to side either for or against them. Whenever that day shall arrive, Parliament will again be divided into two great and earnest parties.

It is our belief that the question of Church and State is maturing into this practical importance. Reform of Parliament will probably precede its adjustment—but reform of Parliament will derive its urgency from the greater change which stands behind it. The one will be, as it were, but the envoy of the other. There is far too much earnestness of spirit engaged upon ecclesiastical affairs to let the question of the Establishment drop out of the public mind—and although much of that earnestness may be enlisted against the views held by us and our friends, it is all driving on thought and feeling to the same issue. The Press, we observe, would make the security of the Church a main article in the covenant which is to hold the Conservatives in one body. Ireland is rousing herself at sight of the Church. In England, every man looking forward to office deems it necessary to avow his creed respecting the Church. Mr. Spooner, filled with anti-Maynooth zeal, persists in dragging into light the exclusiveness of his Church. Every newspaper becomes more or less ecclesiastical. Marvellous changes of opinion are making themselves known. Hosts of minor questions involving our main principle, clamour loudly for immediate attention and settlement. Parliament cannot go on much longer treating the subject as a purely speculative one. A line of demarcation will be drawn at last between Establishmentarians and Voluntaries—and politicians, candidates, statesmen, constituencies, will range themselves on either side of it. The day is surely, even if

slowly, coming—and until it come, we, at any rate, must put up with the inconvenience arising from the want of an Oppositor.

GENIUS RECOGNISING ITS PARENTAGE.

THE invisible we of the newspaper press are commonly supposed to be without heart. Our vocation, it is thought, is to anatomise everything which comes before us—principles, policies, plans, procedures, characters, motives—and to detect, expose, denounce, whatever either is, or is reputed to be, amiss in them. Kindly impulses, genial sympathies, love of the beautiful, reverence for the true, are things of too delicate and sensitive a nature, it is believed, to flourish in the dusty ways along which we have to trudge—and any appreciation by our fraternity of what is praiseworthy, if it make its appearance beyond the well-known limits of national self-love or political partisanship, is looked upon with a stare of astonishment which tells us plainly enough how little it was expected. There may be more reason for this vulgar opinion of journalistic stone-heartedness than we can discover at a glance—for, in truth, our profession calls oftener for the wrinkled brow and the keen eye than for the beam of kindness or the smile of satisfaction. But let no "outer barbarian" imagine that editors, any more than porcupines, are all quills. Underneath the thickest set panoply of sharp points, there is warmth and tenderness, if it can only be got at—and it is a red-letter day in their calendar when duty as well as inclination calls upon them to scatter in the path of goodness, as profusely as they list, the flowers of honest praise.

To this duty we gladly betake ourselves to-day. We must try to pour forth in words the feelings which spontaneously welled up in our bosom as we read the speech of Professor Morse, delivered on Thursday evening last. The occasion was an interesting one. The name of Morse stands in much the same relation to the electric telegraph as that of George Stephenson does to the modern railway system. The idea of making the electric flash subserve the need of man—of linking human thought to the fiery lightning—of giving to words a vehicle which should bear them "as swift as meditation, or the thoughts of love," from one end of the earth to another—of annihilating space so far as it is an obstruction to intercourse between mind and mind—of knitting into one brotherhood the various nations of the earth by putting within their reach the power of instantaneous intercommunication—this idea was conceived, worked out, and perfected, by Professor Morse, a citizen of the United States of America. He is now on a visit to this country; and a number of gentlemen connected with the various telegraphic companies in Great Britain, and others interested in telegraphic communication, availed themselves of the opportunity to express their estimation of his talents and labours. They invited him to a kind of public entertainment, and toasted him after dinner "with all the honours." It is to his speech in response to that toast that we wish to call the attention of our readers.

Nothing is more difficult—to a man of ingenious feelings nothing more embarrassing—than to express oneself gracefully and with due self-respect in reply to a generous or even a just panegyric. Between the fear of receiving coldly what has been proffered with all the enthusiasm of genuine admiration, and the desire "not to overstep the modesty of nature" by greedily appropriating as a right the whole sum of praise which the partiality of friends is so apt to augment, it is far from easy to strike out a course which shall be consistent alike with gratitude to others, and a sober estimate of self. The common way of escape from this dilemma is that of assuming that one represents something or other really deserving of the homage that has been paid to him, and contriving to hand over all compliments to "our glorious cause." Professor Morse, whom the Chairman had munificently laden with that tribute which one noble mind delights to pay to another, did not affect to hide his gratification, nor did he make light of the service which his genius had enabled him to render to his fellow-men. But, generously availing himself of his knowledge that the discovery of the electric telegraph has been claimed by more than one individual, anxious, without doing himself injustice to distribute justice to all, and prompted by a true religious impulse to reconcile all differences by laying the honour he had received at the feet of Him who, without a possibility of question, has the first right to it, he expressed himself thus grandly—

Before taking leave of this topic, however, there is one consideration connected with it which, perhaps, ought to be brought forward here. I am sure it will tend to a more charitable solution of many of the difficulties that arise in contests for priority in inventions or discoveries, or in claims to distinction from such priority. Who that is versed in the history of inventions or discoveries has not observed and been struck with a singular coincidence, a simultaneity of invention or discovery in many minds far separated from each other, with no possible—at least, with no traceable—knowledge of each other's thoughts or acts? (Cheers.) Is there

nothing significant in such a fact as this? I am sure I may venture before a Christian British audience to suggest as its proper solution that the Great Author of all Good, the Giver of every great gift to the world, intends, when such a boon is bestowed, that He first and prominently shall be recognised as the author; and so, in His wisdom, He first prepares the way—He eliminates from hundreds of minds in various parts of His creation the minor inventions and lesser discoveries necessary to be made before the greater and more striking invention is brought forth, and then it is that the same thought struck out at the same time, or at least so near the same time that all perceive the impossibility of any intercommunication, leads one to exclaim as by an irresistible impulse, "What hath God wrought?" And this impulse of the heart is true.

After referring to several illustrations of his remark—such as the discovery of America, the invention of printing, &c., &c., he proceeds:—

And why is this the usual course of discovery and invention? There is a lesson (and a consolation, too) to be learned from this voice of history. It is but an instrument of good, if he will fulfil its mission; He that uses the instrument ought to have the chief honour, and He thus indicates his purpose to save it. (Cheers.) It is surely sufficient honour for any man that he be a co-labourer in any secondary capacity to which he may be appointed by such a hand in a great benefaction to the world. You will not deem these remarks of too serious a character for this occasion. I confess to you I could not enjoy your hospitality without acknowledging, under this more elevated view of the origin of the telegraph, the secondary and subordinate position in which I feel it to be quite honour enough to be employed. Cheerfully let us leave, then, the past to the scrutiny of the future. Sufficient for us is the improvement of the present.

We have seldom been more profoundly impressed than we were by these words. Not that the doctrine they set forth is a novel one—for, assuredly, it is as old as the prophet Isaiah—nor that we have ever been harassed with misgivings as to its truth. But it is a new thing for Science publicly to own herself indebted for her discoveries to Divine inspiration—it is a new and beautiful thing to witness her high priests ascribing their successes to the teachings of the Supreme Mind—it is a not more gratifying than unlooked-for thing to see human intellect, in the first flush of excitement that follows upon the birth of a godlike idea, humbly carrying it to the font, and baptizing it as the offspring of Divine beneficence. We detect, in this spirit of pious subordination, an augury of yet greater, yet more important scientific discoveries. It is in itself at once the most powerful incentive to investigation, and the best preparative for conducting it to successful results. No stimulus equals that of unwavering faith in a Divine mission—no conscientiousness is like that of the soul which listens for the voice of God—and no intuition approaches in its power of discernment that which springs from a conscious moral harmony with Him whose works you study. It is only just coming to be recognised that the mind of man when most willing to be used as an instrument in the hand of God, is most likely to achieve the grandest results—that the choicest blessings Heaven has in store for mortals are sent hither when least expected—and that they commonly reveal their presence in the first instance to the humble searchers who are prepared to recognise their supernal descent. Of this Professor Morse furnishes us with the most recent and the most striking exemplification. We could not pass by the instance unnoticed, without doing violence to our own feelings. He has associated with the invention of an all but miraculous process the utterance of a scarcely less useful truth—and we are inclined to hope that the world will derive from the latter benefits scarcely inferior to those which it is already reaping from the former.

A PURITAN PATRIOT.

IN the decease of Robert Hardy, Esq., the town of Worcester has lost her worthiest citizen, Non-conformity one of its staunchest supports, and England a sturdy and consistent patriot. His life was a continuous and successful endeavour to realise the Divine injunction, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Raised to a position of independence and affluence by his own energy and capacity, he never swerved from that path of rectitude and manly adherence to Christian principle on which he started. So far as is possible to frail humanity, he completely filled the sphere in which Providence had placed him—being "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Though not gifted with great mental endowments, he won for himself a solid reputation in the neighbourhood in which he lived, in the two-fold character of a successful man of business, and a true Christian patriot. It is not often our lot to mourn over the departure of a friend whose life has been more entirely devoted to the good of others, and who has more fully shown how much may be accomplished by a man with moderate abilities, and in a limited sphere, by steadfast adherence to his own convictions of truth. Mr. Hardy was a model man in these respects. Through evil and good report he held fast to his Nonconformist principles, without exhibiting a sectarian spirit. While suffering for conscience' sake, and never paying the exactions of State Church officials, he could yet cheerfully

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Narvaez has succeeded to O'Donnell at Madrid—the open enemy of freedom to the traitor. We know not that Spain has special reason to rue the change. Narvaez is but a sword in the hands of a corrupt Court flushed with triumph and satisfied with nothing short of pure absolutism. Of far greater consequence is the financial embarrassment, which recent changes and increased extravagance is bringing upon the Spanish Government. It is already bankrupt in reputation,

and will find it hard to impose new taxes upon an already over-burdened population. The last resource of the Ministers is withdrawn by the reversal of the decree for the sale of Church property. It is thought that Narvaez will rule without a Cortes. But he will soon be glad of the aid of such an assembly to help him out of his troubles, and may, after all, to avert national bankruptcy or revolution, find it absolutely necessary to pursue those practical reforms inaugurated by Espartero.

Professor Morse, to whom America is mainly indebted for a system of telegraphs 40,000 miles in length, and who is now in this country to further the gigantic scheme of bringing England and America within speaking distance of each other, was last week entertained at a public dinner in London, by a number of scientific friends. Such a demonstration is a welcome relief to the Crimean *fêtes*. The telegraphists of England deserve great credit for laying aside their mutual jealousies and conflicting interests to do honour to the great hero of Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, whose gigantic cable, it is justly observed, will do more to promote international friendship, than all the peace societies on both sides of the Atlantic. The project, chimerical as it appeared a year or two ago, is now assuming a feasible shape. Fourteen hundred miles of the intervening space from New York to Newfoundland is actually spanned by the electric cable, and the wire which is to be cast into the depths of the Atlantic, to complete the communication between the two continents, is already coiled up. All mechanical difficulties have been overcome, but it is not yet a point settled between differing electricians and mathematicians whether telegraphic signals can be transmitted through a submerged wire of so great length, however carefully insulated. Recent experiments show that it can be accomplished—so that in another year we may hope to see the grand undertaking successfully carried out. What may follow is thus vividly pictured by the *Times*:—

In a brief space the electric spark, which is generated in London will pass as swiftly as the exigencies of its own nature require to the great cotton city on the delta of the Mississippi, and to that rude town, whichever it may be, which may then lie furthest westward in the domains of the buffalo and the red man. Contemporaneously with this gigantic result we have other labourers in the same field at work, who are busily engaged in fixing the tramroad for the electric spark between the European Continent and the northern shores of Africa. This limit once obtained, the lightning-thought can flash freely on its course across the old land of the Egyptian, whether by the Red Sea or across the plains of Mesopotamia, to the cities of our Indian empire, and in due time, no doubt, to the great centres of Chinese commerce. Nor is this all. The wire which had been laid down from London in one direction will soon be carried to the city of the Californian gold-digger. The corresponding wire, on which we have just marked a few stations, will then be borne across the Chinese Seas and the Northern Pacific—touching, it may be, on its way at the mysterious empire of Japan, and will be linked on at San Francisco to the western chain. Then it will happen that a man may generate a spark at London which, with one fiery leap, will return back under his hand and disappear, but in that moment of time it will have encompassed the planet on which we are whirling through space into eternity. That spark will be a human thought!

Public demonstrations are on the increase—though as yet they are chiefly confined to the agricultural platform. England can at present rejoice in some four hundred agricultural societies—a signal indication of the improved state of feeling in the cultivators of the soil; and, may we not add, a good medium for collecting agricultural statistics. This last has been the leading topic at the recent gatherings, and the preference for voluntary over compulsory agency, in obtaining the required returns, is so general and decided, that no measure such as that introduced last session will now stand a chance of being carried. The speech of Major Beresford at Castle Hedingham is remarkable for its glaring inconsistency. While censuring Lord Derby and Sir John Pakington for refusing to countenance the anti-Maynooth movement, he yet argues that it should not be made a basis for past organisation. Perhaps the *Press* is right in supposing that such men as Major Beresford have practically given up "Spoonerism," though cautious in owning it. The inauguration of the New Free Trade Hall is scarcely a political event, though the opening addresses were somewhat tinged with references to the public events of the day. The *Times*, in a fit of virtuous criticism, objects to the "old-fogyism" of Manchester, "in sticking to an old and almost used-up war cry." We quite agree with our contemporary, that Manchester has long enough reposed upon her laurels. To rest satisfied with what he has done may be excused in the veteran whose hour-glass is nearly run out, but is unbecoming in a young community with energies unimpaired and resources unlimited. Let Manchester have her memorial of a struggle, which was after all a national event, and recalls the triumph of a principle which has brought nothing but good to

ts former opponents—but let her gird herself for fresh work. What she has already done is the measure of expectation for the future.

The Anti-slavery struggle in the United States continues to absorb public interest in this country beyond any other question of the day. We need hardly point attention to the communications elsewhere, describing the fearful state of society in Kansas in May last, and recording the opinions of the Hon. D. D. Barnard, an American statesman of high position, on the infamous compact by which that territory has been made over to slavery. By the last advices quiet now prevails throughout Kansas, which is occupied by Federal troops. The Missouri ruffians have been disbanded; but the slave code, the great cause of conflict, has still the force of law. A new militia composed of Proslavery men is being organised, the Free-soil force is dispersed, and ingress to the new State from the North is stopped. There is no hope for the rescue of Kansas from slavery but in the election of Colonel Fremont and the firmness of the House of Representatives.

WANTED, AN OPPOSITION.

Our contemporary, the *Press*, has recently laboured with great assiduity, and with no little power, to construct out of the numerous sections into which the Conservative party is split, a united Opposition, capable, when the present Government falls to pieces, of taking its place. We are afraid the efforts of the *Press* are not likely to succeed. Judging from the speeches lately delivered by Conservative members to their respective constituencies—of which that of Major Beresford, the other day, at Castle Hedingham, may be taken as a fair sample—we see no present prospect of the head and the tail of the party being brought into sufficiently close sympathy to admit of their assuming together the responsibilities of power.

We are afraid, we repeat, that our contemporary's logic and eloquence will be wasted. Our readers, perhaps, will be startled by our use of the term. What interest can we have in the formation and consolidation of a strong Conservative Opposition? What object to which we attach the slightest value, would be advanced by placing such an Opposition within reach of office? Is Lord Derby more to be desired than Lord Palmerston, or Mr. Disraeli more to be trusted than Sir George Lewis? What would the country gain from the superseding of Lord Clarendon by Lord Malmesbury, or the exchange of Mr. Labouchere for Sir John Pakington? In good sooth, we reply, we do not know. The objects of the two set of statesmen are so similar, and the trust reposed in them by the country approaches so nearly to a *minimum* parity, that it is difficult to assign a substantial reason for hope or for fear, on the one side or the other. But our expression had reference not to a Government, but to an Opposition—and the feeling which it clothes is born of the belief, that a more united and powerful Opposition would necessitate a more liberal and responsible Government.

Nothing, we apprehend, tends more certainly or more rapidly to deteriorate a professedly reforming Administration than to occupy a position from which they can deservy no successors to their seats, whether apparent or presumptive. The knowledge which Lord Palmerston has that his political opponents are too divided to allow of their assuming the direction of public affairs, makes him virtually a political dictator. Ministers are not usually anxious to initiate reforms which cannot be mooted without some danger, and cannot be carried through without much trouble. The noble lord who at present enjoys the ostensible confidence of the Queen is about the last man that those who know him would expect to be provided by his own choice with a definite and comprehensive programme of policy. As far as we are aware, Lord Palmerston has never pledged himself to any intelligible principles of domestic reform; and, if he "seriously inclines" to one side rather than another, his antecedents would lead us to infer that his partialities do not lie on the side of progress. Nor is the noble lord associated in his Cabinet with men who are either disposed or competent to push him onward in this direction. Nothing, therefore, in the shape of reform, is to be reasonably anticipated from the natural bias of the Government. All that we have to rely upon is the necessity of their position.

From this necessity the discordant state of the Conservative Opposition altogether relieves them. It is this condition of parties which enables Lord Palmerston to treat the wishes of his own supporters with a levity bordering on contempt. If he were fronted with an ever-present danger, he would be compelled to take counsel with his followers. With the sword of Damocles suspended over his head, he would feel it incumbent on him to conciliate his friends. No man is less troubled with convictions than he—no man more readily reflects the hue of a neighbouring necessity. It is a misfortune, therefore, that he has

become a sort of necessity himself—that there is little besides his own will for him to reflect, and that his safety consists in the dexterity of his tactics. Lord Palmerston will continue at the head of affairs as long as knack is of more avail than strength—and mere knack will continue to beat all competitors so long as the force arrayed against the Government consists of incohesive fragments. They who sit behind the noble lord in the House of Commons have no power over him for want of a foothold upon a firm Opposition. They can resent no neglect—for they are not wanted. They can prescribe no terms. They are held together by no bond. They can enforce no responsibility. The noble lord can afford to laugh at their discontent, simply because no enemy is at the gates.

Glad as we should be to see a strong Conservative Opposition, we fear we are not likely to be so indulged. We must take things as we find them. The present is a transitional period. Old contests have been settled—new convictions have not had time to consolidate. Political ideas are just now in the nebulous state—blown hither and thither by every chance gust of passing circumstances—now crossing each other's track—now mingling together in strangest confusion—now flying asunder as in mortal antipathy. The reason is that as yet there is no centre of attraction; no grand preponderant force, either positive or negative, to draw together the scattered and drifting particles—no element to condense them into masses and arm them with thunder. And, until some great public question shall liberate, if we may say so, the electricity latent in the public mind, the existing confusion will continue. A strong Opposition, we would remind our eloquent contemporary, there cannot well be, until there is a strong policy to be opposed; Conservatism can scarcely make a heroic resistance where there is nothing valuable attacked or threatened. Statesmen may attach supreme importance to the possession of office by this or that set; but, so long as they are divided by nothing but party traditions, and differ from each other on no commanding political topic, the public will take but a faint interest in their quarrels, and the representatives of the public will reflect its apathy.

How long, then, is this chaotic state of things to last? What prospect is there of its termination? That is a question to which we can give no definite reply. Of one thing we are fully convinced, that the disorder will not be put an end to by remonstrance however strong, nor logic however convincing, nor reasoning however persuasive. The anarchy is one which must be reduced by things not words. It may prevail for some years—it may be abruptly and unexpectedly terminated by what usually passes for accident. A monetary crisis—a continental revolution—a royal or imperial demise—a new ray of light across the mind of some prominent statesman—a failing harvest—a long frost—an ecclesiastical squabble—any one of ten thousand imaginable events may constitute the immediate occasion of a rapid, an almost instantaneous crystallisation of parties. But it may also chance that public affairs will shuffle on from year to year feebly and waveringly for a considerable period yet to come, until principles now in the very infancy of their development shall have grown into sufficient strength to compel men to side either for or against them. Whenever that day shall arrive, Parliament will again be divided into two great and earnest parties.

It is our belief that the question of Church and State is maturing into this practical importance. Reform of Parliament will probably precede its adjustment—but reform of Parliament will derive its urgency from the greater change which stands behind it. The one will be, as it were, but the envoy of the other. There is far too much earnestness of spirit engaged upon ecclesiastical affairs to let the question of the Establishment drop out of the public mind—and although much of that earnestness may be enlisted against the views held by us and our friends, it is all driving on thought and feeling to the same issue. The *Press*, we observe, would make the security of the Church a main article in the covenant which is to hold the Conservatives in one body. Ireland is rousing herself at sight of the Church. In England, every man looking forward to office deems it necessary to avow his creed respecting the Church. Mr. Spooner, filled with anti-Maynooth zeal, persists in dragging into light the exclusiveness of his Church. Every newspaper becomes more or less ecclesiastical. Marvellous changes of opinion are making themselves known. Hosts of minor questions involving our main principle, clamour loudly for immediate attention and settlement. Parliament cannot go on much longer treating the subject as a purely speculative one. A line of demarcation will be drawn at last between Establishmentarians and Voluntaries—and politicians, candidates, statesmen, constituencies, will range themselves on either side of it. The day is surely, even if

slowly, coming—and until it come, we, at any rate, must put up with the inconvenience arising from the want of an Oppositor.

GENIUS RECOGNISING ITS PARENTAGE.

THE invisible we of the newspaper press are commonly supposed to be without heart. Our vocation, it is thought, is to anatomise everything which comes before us—principles, policies, plans, procedures, characters, motives—and to detect, expose, denounce, whatever either is, or is reputed to be, amiss in them. Kindly impulses, genial sympathies, love of the beautiful, reverence for the true, are things of too delicate and sensitive a nature, it is believed, to flourish in the dusty ways along which we have to trudge—and any appreciation by our fraternity of what is praiseworthy, if it make its appearance beyond the well-known limits of national self-love or political partisanship, is looked upon with a stare of astonishment which tells us plainly enough how little it was expected. There may be more reason for this vulgar opinion of journalistic stone-heartedness than we can discover at a glance—for, in truth, our profession calls oftener for the wrinkled brow and the keen eye than for the beam of kindness or the smile of satisfaction. But let no "outer barbarian" imagine that editors, any more than porcupines, are all quills. Underneath the thickest-set panoply of sharp points, there is warmth and tenderness, if it can only be got at—and it is a red-letter day in their calendar when duty as well as inclination calls upon them to scatter in the path of goodness, as profusely as they list, the flowers of honest praise.

To this duty we gladly betake ourselves to-day. We must try to pour forth in words the feelings which spontaneously welled up in our bosom as we read the speech of Professor Morse, delivered on Thursday evening last. The occasion was an interesting one. The name of Morse stands in much the same relation to the electric telegraph as that of George Stephenson does to the modern railway system. The idea of making the electric flash subserve the need of man—of linking human thought to the fiery lightning—of giving to words a vehicle which should bear them "as swift as meditation, or the thoughts of love," from one end of the earth to another—of annihilating space so far as it is an obstruction to intercourse between mind and mind—of knitting into one brotherhood the various nations of the earth by putting within their reach the power of instantaneous intercommunication—this idea was conceived, worked out, and perfected, by Professor Morse, a citizen of the United States of America. He is now on a visit to this country; and a number of gentlemen connected with the various telegraphic companies in Great Britain, and others interested in telegraphic communication, availed themselves of the opportunity to express their estimation of his talents and labours. They invited him to a kind of public entertainment, and toasted him after dinner "with all the honours." It is to his speech in response to that toast that we wish to call the attention of our readers.

Nothing is more difficult—to a man of ingenious feelings nothing more embarrassing—than to express oneself gracefully and with due self-respect in reply to a generous or even a just panegyric. Between the fear of receiving coldly what has been proffered with all the enthusiasm of genuine admiration, and the desire "not to overstep the modesty of nature" by greedily appropriating as a right the whole sum of praise which the partiality of friends is so apt to augment, it is far from easy to strike out a course which shall be consistent alike with gratitude to others, and a sober estimate of self. The common way of escape from this dilemma is that of assuming that one represents something or other really deserving of the homage that has been paid to him, and contriving to hand over all compliments to "our glorious cause." Professor Morse, whom the Chairman had munificently laden with that tribute which one noble mind delights to pay to another, did not affect to hide his gratification, nor did he make light of the service which his genius had enabled him to render to his fellow-men. But, generously availing himself of his knowledge that the discovery of the electric telegraph has been claimed by more than one individual, anxious, without doing himself injustice to distribute justice to all, and prompted by a true religious impulse to reconcile all differences by laying the honour he had received at the feet of Him who, without a possibility of question, has the first right to it, he expressed himself thus grandly—

Before taking leave of this topic, however, there is one consideration connected with it which, perhaps, ought to be brought forward here. I am sure it will tend to a more charitable solution of many of the difficulties that arise in contests for priority in inventions or discoveries, or in claims to distinction from such priority. Who that is versed in the history of inventions or discoveries has not observed and been struck with a singular coincidence, a simultaneity of invention or discovery in many minds far separated from each other, with no possible—at least, with no traceable—knowledge of each other's thoughts or acts? (Cheers.) Is there

nothing significant in such a fact as this? I am sure I may venture before a Christian British audience to suggest as its proper solution that the Great Author of all Good, the Giver of every great gift to the world, intends, when such a boon is bestowed, that He first and prominently shall be recognised as the author; and so, in His wisdom, He first prepares the way—He eliminates from hundreds of minds in various parts of His creation the minor inventions and lesser discoveries necessary to be made before the greater and more striking invention is brought forth, and then it is that the same thought struck out at the same time, or at least so near the same time that all perceive the impossibility of any intercommunication, leads one to exclaim as by an irresistible impulse, "What hath God wrought?" And this impulse of the heart is true.

After referring to several illustrations of his remark—such as the discovery of America, the invention of printing, &c., &c., he proceeds:—

And why is this the usual course of discovery and invention? There is a lesson (and a consoling one, too) to be learned from this voice of history. Man is but an instrument of good, if he will fulfil his mission; He that uses the instrument ought to have the chief honour, and He thus indicates his purpose to have it. (Cheers.) It is surely sufficient honour for any man that he be a co-labourer in any secondary capacity to which he may be appointed by such a head in a great benefaction to the world. You will not deem these remarks of too serious a character for this occasion. I confess to you I could not enjoy your hospitality without acknowledging, under this more elevated view of the origin of the telegraph, the secondary and subordinate position in which I feel it to be quite honour enough to be employed. Cheerfully let us leave, then, the past to the scrutiny of the future. Sufficient for us is the improvement of the present.

We have seldom been more profoundly impressed than we were by these words. Not that the doctrine they set forth is a novel one—for, assuredly, it is as old as the prophet Isaiah—nor that we have ever been harassed with misgivings as to its truth. But it is a new thing for Science publicly to own herself indebted for her discoveries to Divine inspiration—it is a new and beautiful thing to witness her high priests ascribing their success to the teachings of the Supreme Mind—it is a not more gratifying than unlooked-for thing to see human intellect, in the first flush of excitement that follows upon the birth of a godlike idea, humbly carrying it to the font, and baptizing it as the offspring of Divine beneficence. We detect, in this spirit of pious subordination, an augury of yet greater, yet more important scientific discoveries. It is in itself at once the most powerful incentive to investigation, and the best preparative for conducting it to successful results. No stimulus equals that of unwavering faith in a Divine mission—no conscientiousness is like that of the soul which listens for the voice of God—and no intuition approaches in its power of discernment that which springs from a conscious moral harmony with Him whose works you study. It is only just coming to be recognised that the mind of man when most willing to be used as an instrument in the hand of God, is most likely to achieve the grandest results—that the choicest blessings Heaven has in store for mortals are sent hither when least expected—and that they commonly reveal their presence in the first instance to the humble searchers who are prepared to recognise their supernal descent. Of this Professor Morse furnishes us with the most recent and the most striking exemplification. We could not pass by the instance unnoticed, without doing violence to our own feelings. He has associated with the invention of an all but miraculous process the utterance of a scarcely less useful truth—and we are inclined to hope that the world will derive from the latter benefits scarcely inferior to those which it is already reaping from the former.

A PURITAN PATRIOT.

IN the decease of Robert Hardy, Esq., the town of Worcester has lost her worthiest citizen, Non-conformity one of its staunchest supports, and England a sturdy and consistent patriot. His life was a continuous and successful endeavour to realise the Divine injunction, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Raised to a position of independence and affluence by his own energy and capacity, he never swerved from that path of rectitude and manly adherence to Christian principle on which he started. So far as is possible to frail humanity, he completely filled the sphere in which Providence had placed him—being "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Though not gifted with great mental endowments, he won for himself a solid reputation in the neighbourhood in which he lived, in the two-fold character of a successful man of business, and a true Christian patriot. It is not often our lot to mourn over the departure of a friend whose life has been more entirely devoted to the good of others, and who has more fully shown how much may be accomplished by a man with moderate abilities, and in a limited sphere, by steadfast adherence to his own convictions of truth. Mr. Hardy was a model man in these respects. Through evil and good report he held fast to his Nonconformist principles, without exhibiting a sectarian spirit. While suffering for conscience' sake, and never paying the exactions of State Church officials, he could yet cheerfully

aid with his purse other denominations—even the Church itself. While not neglecting the interests of his own business, he studied the welfare of his workpeople, and was idolized by them. His patriotism was pure as it was uncompromising; his political creed as broad as his Christianity. But he never employed his principles to further party ends—nor sanctioned corrupt practices to achieve political triumphs. Twice a candidate for the representation of the city in which he lived, he spent not a farthing in bribery, when bribery was in vogue; refused to solicit a vote even to gain an election; and on each occasion, though, as might be expected, unsuccessful, was honoured by the approbation of his fellow-citizens in the most gratifying form.

Men like Robert Hardy are the very salt of society. It is impossible to calculate the indirect moral influence which such a character exerts upon the locality in which he lives. Mr. Hardy was "a living epistle known and read of all men." None can estimate how much the principles of true religion and freedom are advanced by the example, as well as the direct efforts of such God-fearing patriots. He has departed to his reward, but has left his name and works behind to encourage others in the promotion of those noble objects to which he devoted a lifetime. Worcester has just reason to be proud of her departed son. But regrets and admiration are, in this instance, anything but local. Robert Hardy was a fine type of a class, happily existing amongst us, who, though moving in a limited sphere, put their impress upon the national character, and have given it that backbone and vitality which is the secret of our pre-eminence. He was a great man, because he was complete—one of those Christian worthies, whose stalwart virtues are re-produced in the lives of others:—

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing down life's troubled main—
Some forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again.

Table-Talk.

The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion; and then to moderate again, and pass to somewhat else.—*Lord Bacon.*

One or two contemporaries have at last said what has, we suspect, haunted all thoughtful minds for some little time past—that a fresh influx of the democratic wave is about due. In a column devoted to the amenities, we must say how pleasant it is to find that the Democratic Wave, if not exactly

"... Surging jewels on its shore"

this time, is yet flinging on the strand of our civilization the chordeed shell instead of the bombshell. A Political Soirée, where music soothes the (reputedly) savage and unwashed breast is an immense advance upon the barricade; and long before any of Mr. Ernest Jones's ballads could become transferred into revolutionary war-songs, approximations of public opinion in both directions will have made revolution an old wife's bugbear. Mr. Jones has been writing to daily contemporaries, to repudiate a charge of mercenary advocacy: he has ample means, he says, apart from all professional pursuits. Certainly, a cultivated man, with private resources, and a capacity of producing poetry good enough to command the attention of the cultivated classes, and with, evidently, some talent for modifying forms of advocacy, is not to be despised as a political rallying point,—if he have, besides, great perseverance and powers of popular oratory.

A commercial man, not up in Pinnock or Ince, and, of course, innocent of Faraday, once suggested to us that long lines of under-water telegraph could never be worked. On asking why, we found his notion of the electric telegraph was that of a series of thin rods mechanically agitated so as to move the machinery of a dial at the terminus,—the Ariel of Physics playing an unintelligible, if not supererogatory, part in the process. The idea of putting a girdle round the earth in forty minutes by means of a concatenation of cranks was certainly not a feasible one. But scientific men have had their doubts concerning very long lines of underground and under-water telegraph, on account of the perceived retardations in the electric current, which had attracted the attention of Faraday, Whitehouse, and others. We confess, these doubts never troubled ourselves. It is utterly inconceivable,—there is no such thing in human experience, as there is an enormous improbability in the nature of things,—that an apparently indefinite power like that of electric communication should find so abrupt and irremediable a check as the fear would imply. No doubt, with Faraday and others, it was merely a question of time and further investigation. Nature might want asking a few times more if we had caught her trick aright, or

coaxing in the affectionate solitude of the Laboratory to give up her secret,—but she would give it up some day! Let timid lovers of science and of goodness, and of all bright and beautiful persons and things whatsoever, take courage! After a renewed courtship of only two patient, yet ardent years, the dear old-young girl has unbosomed herself. Professor Morse, Dr. Whitehouse, and Mr. Bright, sat up all night of the 2nd instant, alternately teasing and wheedling her at the Telegraph Office in Broad-street, till she was kind, and graciously informed them, by an experimental concession, that they were at liberty to go on with their Transatlantic Telegraph, sure of success,—“a continuance of her favours,” as the tradespeople say, thus proving her constancy of affection to human want, and her claim to the character she received in a well-known publication, esteemed flattering at the time, and entitled, the *Novum Organon*.

With the utterest hate of dilettantism in general, with most painful notions of the chaotic condition of Art in this country, and with distasteful and distrustful feelings about all great public shows,—one must still defer a little to the “genius of the epoch.” The genius of the epoch leans towards associated effort with chaotic design. The process of private disgorging for the Manchester “Art-Treasures” Exhibition goes on rapidly and successfully. Pictures which have dreamt that they dwelt in marble halls—too long are going to Manchester for change of air or smoke, and “we” discover that “we” have a much richer assortment of pictures of the earliest schools of Germany and Italy than “we” supposed. Comforting. “We” are also assured that the modern school of painting is not going to be neglected in this Exhibition. Who needed the assurance? An Art-Exhibition which neglected modern painting would have its roof tumbled in, and serve it right.—Happy England! who, confiding in her Palmerston and her *Economist* to bring her out of political complications and commercial anomalies, turns from Naples and Gortschakoff, from trade that thrives in the face of discount at seven per cent., and other “controversies,” to rejoice in her possession of a few more pictures of “the early German and Italian Schools!”

While Geoffrey St. Hilaire is insisting that Paris and all the world shall eat horseflesh, endless correspondents to our papers are insisting that Parliament shall prevent English people from poisoning themselves and guard the bridges to keep the filthy sewer they span from being made a voluntary grave. Has it really come to this? The next suggestion will be for a permanent sentry at every bridge to warn off any

“—unfortunate
Weary of breath,
Rashly importunate,
Going to death!”

A new social institution that, with at least the merit of keeping ghastly facts under notice, and interposing a palpably human barrier,—but to think of an intending suicide being balked by—iron wire! No; nor would poisoners be deterred by any legislative fiddle-faddling. In an age which finds bread in sawdust, and *esprit-de-millefleurs* in tar, poison will come at the call of a thousand familiar open-sesames to people who are wretched enough to want it. That should be a pleasant country whose dull season is illuminated by these amiable discussions!

Ten-thousand-a-year Warren has been writing to the Lord Mayor about the occasional recklessness of steam-boat mates and piermasters on the Thames, in putting out the gangway for landing or shipping passengers. The present writer has been a frequent boat passenger for many years, and must say he has seen ten times more stupidity among passengers in going across from pier to boat, or vice versa, than carelessness or rudeness among river flunkies; though he has seen the latter. The fact is, the stoppages are all so hurried, that there is often less danger with than without the gangway. But, then, if its use were, as it should be, strictly enforced, the captains would be forced to bring up their boats more deliberately and carefully. At present, they have too much of the free-and-easy practice which long habit generates, and which is not always as agreeable to the practised-upon as to the practitioners. If all gentlemen were to refuse to land or to go on board without the gangway, for a few times, the mischief would speedily be remedied. Nothing like the force of a strong example to create an efficient public opinion. Mem. for philosophic minds—this is a rule of wide application.

We respectfully persist in thinking that the *National Magazine* aims too high for general readers. An unmistakable pen, in Saturday's *Leader*, says the portrait of Tennyson makes him “look like a defiant Creole!”

A whale, twenty-four feet in length, twelve feet six inches broad, and weighing upwards of three tons, has been caught near Liverpool, between Speke and Hale Head. This is the first of the cetaceous tribe caught in the Mersey.

Spirit of the Press.

Departing from our usual practice, we will briefly mention the principal subjects dealt with in the leading Saturday papers, commencing with the *Press*—the only organ of the Opposition that can lay claim to literary superiority. Our contemporary this week furnishes another of its thoughtful essays on the advantages of party, with the view of enforcing the maxim “that men invested with political privileges, of whatever kind they be, have political duties to fulfil which cannot be waived, and are in reality abandoned” when not exercised with some definite object. The qualities required for a bishop are sketched, with the object of showing that the new Bishop of London, falls short in some particulars. Dr. Tait, it is contended, “should hardly have been selected, to fill so important a diocese as that of London, simply because he had made himself agreeable to the political and religious prejudices of certain leading persons in the country.” Two celebrities of the day fall under the censure of the *Press*—Lord Panmure, for his abandonment of party ties and his nepotism; Walter Savage Landor, for his strange and revolting offer of 100*l.* to any continental “patriot” who should assassinate any of the despots of Europe; which is characterised “as a gross and unpardonable crime,” which ought to be punished by the law. It is regretted that “so fine an intellect should have become so imbecile or sunk so irretrievably low.” *Apropos* of the proposed intervention in Naples, our contemporary thinks it “time that the whole subject of our foreign policy should be discussed in Parliament, and that a decision should be taken on the principles which are to guide our intercourse with other nations.” Major Beresford's remarks about Maynooth are accepted as an indication that he sees that it is impossible the question can be made the basis of party organisation, and that opinion is reiterated:—

It is one of those pitfalls into which our adversaries would gladly lure us. If once caught in it, the great Conservative connexion would be powerless for any good purpose, and the Liberals would have reason to exult in having secured a monopoly of power, and the opportunity of nominating Roman Catholics to all the high places of honour and influence in Ireland. We would save the Conservative party from the enormous blunder of making a confession of political impotence, and we are happy to think that our efforts have been so far successful as to prevent attempts being made in future to give to the question of the Maynooth endowment any party significance.

The *Press* thus accounts for the non-elevation of Mr. Trench to the episcopal dignity:—

The Queen, we are assured, first learned the nomination of the Rev. Chenevix Trench to the vacant see of Gloucester through the columns of a public journal, and declined to sanction an appointment on which her pleasure had never been taken. The consequence was that Mr. Trench missed his intended elevation, and that Dr. Baring was raised to the vacant bishopric in his place.

The farmers are comforted with a prospect of the future:—

It is observable, that notwithstanding the monetary pressure, the rates of agricultural produce keep up. There is no reason to expect that they will ever again, except from purely natural causes—as a succession of abundant harvests—be ever greatly depressed in this country. The gold discoveries have counteracted the effects of free trade, and have raised the agricultural markets of the world to our height, instead of beating down ours to their level. We hope our agricultural friends will make the most of their “good time,” and look to the future, as the prospects of agriculture were never, on the whole, brighter in this country than they are at the present time.

The *Spectator* draws the following conclusions from Major Beresford's speech:—

This position places Major Beresford and the true “old Tories” equally in conflict with the rabble, the Dissenters, the Liberal party, the moderate Conservatives, and Mr. Disraeli. But what then? Major Beresford and his friends have stomach for them all. They are so staunch in sticking to their old position, the progress of the country notwithstanding, that they threaten to be advanced agitators. They are so old that they are equivalent to something alarmingly new.

Our contemporary expresses the belief that France, with her great resources, will be able to surmount the difficulties of the present crisis, notwithstanding the fact that the speculation in France has enormously exceeded anything with which we have been visited in this country since the days of Capel Court. “Lord John” is the text of a lively article on the present “situation,” from which it is concluded that, though his lordship is out of sight, he is not out of mind:—

The political imbroglio is so great, both abroad and at home, that the sharp-sighted are on the look-out for accidents—for a chance that the Queen will “send for” somebody; and political gossips, who ask how can Lord John go so far from home, answer themselves by remembering that it is possible to hunt a statesman with some “hurried Hudson.”

The *Spectator* has also its solution of the Gloucester bishopric mystery. The story is that Mr. Trench has been selected by the Premier for the vacant see, though by some “understanding the office had been promised to Lord Ashburton,” who was to be, as it were, the

patron holding the nomination of the candidate for that living. But Lord Shaftesbury carried his objections to the wife of the Premier, declaring Mr. Trench to be a Puseyite. The result was that he was set aside, and a clergyman of the Baring family nominated. The *Spectator* calls for a true statement of the facts, to prevent the good name either of the Government, of Lord Shaftesbury, or of the Church from being whispered away. "The offices of the Church are as little as the offices of the army to be considered properties for distribution among particular families, to be regulated by the chances of the ins and the outs; and the sooner public opinion sets itself to break up any such arrangement the better." Our contemporary demands a reform of our Select Committees and Blue-books, that do not satisfy curiosity, but pall it, overwhelm it—and throws out these suggestions:—

What the public requires, what the House of Commons, the Legislature, and Ministers require, is a veritable condensation of the raw material, a winnowing of the chaff, a smelting of the ore, an extract of the solid information which is hidden in the "evidence."

Every Select Committee should be attended by an officer, a secretary selected for his qualifications to assist in collecting and arranging the evidence, and afterwards in condensing a report.

There are many ways in which such a corps might be found useful for the assistance of the House of Commons; but it is sufficient just now to know how it could perform a service which is at present evaded: that of conducting inquiries, arranging the evidence systematically for the access of all deeply interested, and presenting to Parliament and the public the whole information in a condensed shape. Every inquiry would then be brought to maturity, and would in many cases have its legitimate result in a practical measure.

In an article entitled "An Unlearned People made Learned in 'Common Things,'" occurs this suggestion: "The agricultural districts, in fact, have advanced so fast that we may begin to look to them as the leaders of our future progress. They might take a noble revenge on manufacturing economists for abolishing protection, by insisting on the completion of free trade, and especially on free trade in labour, without any laws to restrain 'combination.'" In discussing "how to point the free-trade moral," it is proposed that we should reduce the duty on French wines, which would be to give our free-trade precepts a point and force which would penetrate the feelings of our neighbours.

The *Examiner* discusses "the embarrassments of France," tracing them to the over-encouragement given to speculation, to the loans by subscription, the rebuilding of the capital, which has made Paris a city of the rich, and banished the industrious classes beyond the barriers, and this while the price of bread has been artificially lowered within the barriers. This scheme is spoken of as "part of a thoroughly vicious system—that of attempting to buy what a Government can never buy, the content of the people." What, it is asked, is to happen when the building comes to an end? What is to be done with the thousands, even now discontented, who will then be turned adrift, destitute of employment? But the conclusion is reached, that "the substantial wealth and resources of France are so great, that no doubt she will right, but it can hardly be without a shock which may jeopardise her Government." The sermon preached by the Rev. M. Margoliouth in the British Chapel at Moscow, on the Sunday preceding the coronation of the Czar, has just been published in London, and is dissected and criticised by the *Examiner*. We give a sample:—

According to our British preacher in Moscow, there is scarcely a sacred character in revelation that is not typical or anti-typical of kings in general, and of course of the Emperor of all the Russias. To him every allusion is pointed; we are informed in the very outset that his kingship "prefigures the kingship of Christ." This is beyond "Glory to God and the Empress!" Suvaroff was a Russian, not an Englishman, and a soldier, not a clergyman. Only Mr. Margoliouth himself could improve upon a beginning so audacious. He quotes a passage from the Revelations, in which "He who was called Faithful and True" is described sitting on a white horse, wearing on his head "many crowns." These, it appears, are the "crowns of pious princes," including the crown of Muscovy, the Czar being, we are assured, the most pious of princes, a monarch in whom it is the preacher's "happiness to contemplate one who will use his great power and influence for the promotion of the kingdom of Christ and the welfare of his subjects." How much further than this could the most servile monk of the Greek Church, who preached upon the same day and the same subject, have carried his abject flattery? Charmed with an idea, which to us laymen savours strongly of impiety, the preacher dwells on it and repeats it *ad nauseam*. The monarch "foreshadows Christ's eventual world-wide authority;" and of course the Emperor of Russia, having the widest dominions in the world, must needs be the closest earthly parallel of Him whose kingdom is not of it. The world to come, and the better part of it, is nothing but a spiritual Muscovy in Mr. Margoliouth's system of theology.

It is suggested that the fulsome divine should be promoted to be Bishop of Siberia. An article on the Metropolitan Drainage question concludes with a reiteration of a well-known practical suggestion:—

Much at fault, indeed, must be the sciences of mechanics and chemistry if they cannot turn the sewage of this huge city to profitable account. To fling it into the Thames or into the sea is a lazy, barbarous,

thrifless expedient. It would be better in the sea than under our noses, but it would be best fertilising our fields. A rich cargo of guano coming up the Thames, stemming a stream of sewage going down to waste, is a satire on the practical genius of a people self-dubbed the most eminently practical in the world.

It would seem that retrenchment in our military expenditure has already proceeded further than is generally supposed. According to the *Daily News* the difference in the army expenditure is 14,250,000*l.*, and on the navy, 3,308,000*l.*; total 17,558,000*l.* The disbandment of men has also been great.

In the first place, upwards of 60,000 militia were released from military service by Lord Panmure, in spite of a powerful combination of Lords and Commons to keep them embodied. The whole Turkish Contingent, some 25,000 strong, and costing 300,000*l.* a year, were immediately restored to the Sultan. The foreign legions, numbering 15,000 of as fine soldiers as a general could command, are now in process of disembodiment, and they alone were a burthen on the country at the rate of more than 500,000*l.* a year. The Land Transport Corps, of 8,000 men, raised for Crimean purposes, has been discharged. And lastly, the strength of the regiments of the line on foreign service has been, or is being, reduced to 1,000 men each.

From these facts, stated *apropos* of Mr. Milner Gibson's speech at the Free-trade Hall meeting, the *Daily News* thinks that the task of making further reductions may safely be left to those who at present have the control of the War Department. In order that economy may be practised while efficiency is not impaired, our contemporary suggests that henceforth the British army should be used for military and Imperial purposes only—that it must cease to be a police force, and to be used by the colonies, unless paid for.

It is on this basis chiefly that a Peace Army Establishment must now be arranged; it is on this basis we see ample evidence—as, for instance, in the remarks he made the other day on the Police Bill of last session—that Lord Panmure means to propose its settlement. If this basis be once established, the improvement and efficiency of the army become matters of no serious difficulty. For then the Queen's land forces can be dealt with, instructed, organised, and developed as an army; and if we can only have them treated as an army, the principle of promotion by merit will necessarily grow out of the practice of competition, incitement to exertion, rivalry, mutual encouragement, which association in masses, in brigades, and in divisions, will as necessarily produce.

The *English Churchman* thus neatly disposes of the main points urged against the *Rivulet*:—

In support of this assertion, several of the Hymns are quoted, and it is alleged that no Unitarian would object to use them, which fact is alluded to more than once, but we must say that we do not attach the same weight to it as Mr. Grant does; for it is notorious that Socinians often adopt, or at least often use, portions of the formularies of the Church, and hymns of writers who had a horror of their heresies. The fact, that Socinians would not mind using a certain hymn in their public worship, is not sufficient to condemn that hymn; if it were, some of our most favourite hymns must be excluded from our Churches. Indeed, the Editor of the *Advertiser* shows that this test is fallacious for judging of the orthodoxy of a hymn, for he goes on to refer to certain well-known hymns which Socinians have sung "in the Unitarian sense,"—say, rather, with Unitarian duplicity, or indifference. We have said that we have not a copy of Mr. Lynch's "*Rivulet*," and therefore we cannot give an opinion of its theology: it probably is defective, but we must say that we do not think it just to expect that every hymn in such a book must include those fundamental doctrines which Mr. Lynch is charged with omitting and negating. There are numerous collections of hymns in which many will be found that are almost equally open to this objection. We would certainly have all sound doctrine, and none but sound doctrine, embodied in hymns, but it does not follow that every hymn must be also a perfect and entire creed. If our creeds, our prayers, and our sermons are sound, we surely need not be afraid to sing a hymn now and then in which a reverent, elevated, and devotional tone and feeling is a more prominent feature than positive doctrine. In such cases, our orthodoxy may surely be taken for granted, and on trust. We are singing to God, not to man.

The *Daily News* has come out as an advocate of voluntary education—for the middle classes:—

Shopmen and shopwomen, clerks and warehousemen, and artisans and operatives of a superior order, are worse off for means of education than the classes above and below them. They are evidently resolved to put an end to this state of things before the next generation can suffer as they have done. They are turning their resources to account, consulting with one another and with their employers and friends about how much time can be secured for their own mutual improvement, how the best instruction can be obtained for themselves, and, prospectively, how a new order of schools can be established on a self-supporting basis, so as to preserve an inestimable freedom from the rigid limits of the old grammar school on the one hand, and the necessarily pedantic superintendence of Government on the other.

After giving particulars of some effective movements in this direction, such as the Nottingham People's College, it contends that it is of high importance that such institutions should be self-supporting:

The first start must, in all such cases, impose some financial difficulty; and there is constant danger of fluctuation from commercial vicissitudes. But these are conditions of an all-important good—the independence of the institution and its members; and we trust that, in all such cases, the friends of middle-class education will resist all inducements to put a really effective school under Government superintendence and control. When the self-supporting condition is violated, the enterprise has failed. But the enterprise, judged by its manifestations in various localities, bears the promise of success on its front.

In an article on the crisis in Paris, the *Economist*

says that it is not improbable that the Government, steadfastly adhering to the principle of convertibility, will permit the issue of notes of twenty francs, by which a very extensive economy of the metallic circulation may be effected, and to that extent, additional capital may be rendered available for the emergencies of the country.

The *Patriot* counsels all whose property is embarked in joint-stock undertakings to exercise calmness and consideration:—

They have entrusted their money, be it little or much, to the keeping of certain men. As they regard their own interests, let them give these men the support to be derived from the patience of their clients. This is the best means of preventing panics for which there is no real foundation,—the only way of arresting them, when they do come, at the point where they have served the community by removing rubbish out of the way, and of saving that which is solid and good from being assailed with the same rude besom,—the gold, silver, and precious stones from being tried in the same conflagration in which the wood, hay, and stubble deservedly perish. . . . A time, however, may be approaching, which will sift every enterprise of importance, private or corporate; and, not to preclude the process—for nothing can preclude it if really coming—but to narrow the consequent alarm, disturbance, and injury within the most circumscribed limits, let every man beware of unwisely contributing one of those little blows at Confidence and Credit, to which, under certain conditions of the monetary atmosphere, they are keenly sensitive, and from the accumulated force of which springs the suicidal Giant who, we know too well can pull down the twin pillars of Commerce—PANIC.

THE BANK FAILURES.

The Court of Bankruptcy and the Court of Chancery have come into collision about the British Bank affairs. At the Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday morning, the usual forms were gone through to complete an adjudication. As the matter thus passed out of the hands of the official manager, the messenger of the Court of Bankruptcy at once proceeded to the British Bank premises to take possession. Here, however, he was confronted by Mr. Harding, who held possession for the Court of Chancery. The two gentlemen each stuck to his treasure. Of course there was an *ad interim* arrangement or compromise.

A meeting was held on Monday at the Chambers of the Chief Clerk of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Lincoln's-inn, for the purpose of appointing an official manager of the estate, under the order for the winding-up of the affairs of the bank. The Committee of Depositors were present, but the Chief Clerk said that only shareholders could take part in the proceedings, and called upon them to sign their appearance either in person or by solicitor for that purpose. Mr. Wyld said he should appeal to Vice-Chancellor Kindersley against this decision. Mr. Linklater contended that the appointment of an official manager ought to be adjourned, as the bank had been legally adjudicated bankrupt. The Chief Clerk differed from this view. Mr. Burton, who represented 907 shares, recommended that Mr. Harding be continued as official manager. Mr. Coleman, Mr. Wryght, and Mr. Turquand were also severally recommended by persons representing a number of shareholders. The Chief Clerk said it might be hereafter desirable to appoint a second manager, but at present he should appoint as official manager, Mr. T. R. Harding, who had already given security for 40,000*l.* Mr. Linklater gave notice of appeal on the part of the shareholders who commenced the bankruptcy.

Mr. Macgregor, M.P., has published some explanations of his share in the management of the British Bank.

The board room (he says) was upstairs; the manager's room and the whole business transacted on the ground floor. I relied implicitly on the manager and Mr. Mullins. They on the weekly board day placed before the board a statement of the affairs of the bank; and up to the time I left the direction I believed everything correct. Neither I, nor any other director, as far as I am aware, knew anything of any private book, kept by the manager, nor could I know the persons in the city whose paper was worthy of being discounted. Danell and Seales were represented by the manager, on the authority of an eminent gentleman in the Bank of England, as fully trustworthy. This led to the disastrous advances on their coal and iron works in Wales; and which, so long as I was a director, I urged should be realised, instead of attempting to work them. A similar attempt, on the part of the Bank of England having utterly failed—a second blunder was advancing on the security of Westminster Improvement Bonds—a third was, on the shares of the Islington Cattle Market—a fourth was, to a shipowning firm, Oliver of Liverpool. Of the value of such securities I could know nothing; therefore, I became convinced—but too late—that in the City of London, as is, I believe, the true and practicable custom in Glasgow, no one should be a director of a bank but a city man of business. For it was, and is, impossible for a purely West-end man to know who ought, or ought not, to be trusted.

It was under these convictions that I separated myself from all joint-stock connexions. As regards liabilities to the Royal British Bank, I deny the amount of debit, either legally or equitably; and for any legal debit, of which, when I can ascertain the details—which I cannot for some days—there are numerous offsets, as transferred new three per cents. in the Bank of England, 1,000*l.*, then at 95*½*; 500*l.* stock at par; other securities valued each at from 300*l.* to 400*l.*; two valuable life policies, that especially of a very old one, in the Law, for 1,000*l.*, to which several large bonuses have been added.

A serious question has presented itself, bearing on the contest as to the best mode of winding up the Royal British Bank. It appears (says the *Times* City article) that by the terms of the lease of the mineral property in Wales held by the bank, and which has

been estimated at a value of 40,000*l.*, the title to it will become void in case of the holder or holders passing under bankruptcy or taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act. In the event of the estate being wound up in Chancery, and the bankruptcy proceedings being superseded, this contingency would not arise.

Yesterday, Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley granted an injunction in the matter of the British Bank, on the application of Mr. Lewis, solicitor to Mr. Harding, the official manager, at Langham-hall, Bury St. Edmunds, to restrain the official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy, Mr. Lee, and his solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, from in any way prosecuting, or interfering in the affairs in which the official manager of the Court of Chancery is acting.

Yesterday, at the branch bank in the Regent-circus, about 200 depositors came in and lodged their claims. Tenders have been sent in for the occupation of the various branch premises, and it is expected they will be disposed of at a profit.

Compromise is now the watchword of the vast body of the dupes of the Saddle frauds. The depositors in the Nenagh and Thomastown branches have met and very properly decided upon submitting to any reasonable adjustment, as the best means of preventing the exhaustion of the assets by the threatened protracted litigation. In the office of the Dublin Master in Chancery, on Monday, an application was made on behalf of the Newcastle Commercial Banking Company for liberty to exhibit a proof for 51,899*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, in which amount the applicants averred that the Tipperary Joint-Stock Banking Company was indebted to them. This application, after being demurred to, on the ground of being unnecessary, was ultimately planned by consent. The name of Mr. Robert Keating, M.P., was placed upon the list of contributories as the owner of 185 shares in the Tipperary Bank. The next business was the consideration of an application to Parliament for a bill to enable the creditors to accept a compromise. The application was postponed pending negotiations.

The *Tipperary Free Press* mentions the rumour that James Saddle is still in the country, and that it is his intention to surrender and stand his trial at Dublin on the charge of conspiring to defraud.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family and suite will, as has already been stated in the *Times*, return from Balmoral to Edinburgh on Wednesday next, passing the night at Holyrood Palace, and proceeding to Windsor on the following morning. Her Majesty has again selected the North-Eastern and Great Northern route, and the state carriages belonging to the latter company were forwarded to Banchory on Saturday. The Queen will not pass through the streets of London, but take the route from the Great Northern Railway, near the new cattle market, on to the North London line, and from the latter line on to the London and South-Western by means of a junction at Kew. A connexion exists between all the railways north of the Thames, having termini in London, and the South Western. Her Majesty, therefore, will be enabled to proceed direct from Scotland to Windsor.

The weather has latterly been fine at Balmoral; so that the Queen and the children have been enabled to spend much time in drives abroad, while Prince Albert has stalked the deer. The Royal Nimrod is reported to have killed forty stags during his stay.

The *Western Times* has the following information respecting the Prince of Wales's visit to Mamhead, the seat of Sir Lydston Newman:—

The Prince inspected the house, the site of which, with the magnificent views commanded from the Park, excited his admiration. His Royal Highness visited the beautiful little church, and inspected the monument raised to the memory of the late lamented and gallant Sir Robert Lydston Newman, who fell at Inkermann. The young Prince evinced the quickest intelligence. His questions were both apt and numerous; but he charmed the family most by the genuine goodness of heart which his bearing indicated—a bearing in which dignity went hand in hand with an unspeakable kindness of demeanour. His Royal Highness lunched with the family, and left an impression behind him which made love almost take the lead of loyalty in the hearts of his hosts. It is very gratifying to have to record such indications of promise as those given in the conduct of this young Prince.

The directors of the Glasgow Athenæum have made arrangements with Mr. Thackeray to deliver a course of lectures in November next.

The Earl and Countess Grey have arrived at Howick Hall, Northumberland, from a series of visits in Scotland.

General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., has arrived in town from Elgin, N.B. The gallant general contemplates passing the winter in Italy.

Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., the Inspector-General of Infantry, has returned to town from a tour of inspection in the provinces.

The Protestant Bishop of Limerick (the Right Rev. Dr. Griffin) has contributed 5*l.* towards the bazaar of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd Convent, in the City of Limerick. The Earl of Carlisle is also a contributor to the amount of 2*l.*

Signor Felice Orsini has consented to lecture at Leeds, on Thursday, the 16th, on behalf of the London Committee for supplying the Italian patriots with 100 cannons and 10,000 muskets.

The *Morning Star* publishes the following report: We have heard of a political rumour which may be worth mentioning in this place. Mr. F. Peel, it is said, will migrate from the War-office before the meeting of Parliament next year, for the purpose of becoming Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, an office which was provided for by an act passed towards the close of last session. In the

event of such an appointment being made, Mr. Peel will have to resign his seat for Bury, but will of course be eligible for re-election if the constituents are willing to have him again. He had a narrow escape at the last election when he was opposed by Lord Duncan, now one of his colleagues in the cabinet. The numbers were—for Mr. Peel, 472; for Lord Duncan, 401.

The degree of D.D. has been conferred on the Rev. Thomas Thomas, President of Pontypool College, by the Senate of Franklin College, U.S.

To Mrs. A. Beckett, widow of the late gifted magistrate, has been granted by the Premier a pension of 100*l.* per annum. He has also given from the same fund 100*l.* towards the maintenance of Mr. Angus B. Reach.

It is understood among the friends of the late Miss Mitford, that selections from her correspondence are in preparation by the Rev. W. Harness, her executor and friend for many years.

Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick) has taken farewell of Nova Scotia, and intends spending the remainder of his days in England.

General Windham, who distinguished himself so greatly in the attack on the Sebastopol Redan, has accepted the offer of a divisional command in India.

The Rev. David Williams, D.C.L., Warden of New College, Oxford, was on Wednesday morning elected Vice-Chancellor of the University in the room of the Rev. Dr. Cotton, whose term of office had expired.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and party have left Dunrobin Castle for London. They intend to return to America in the course of the present month. The *Scottish Press* supplies the following information respecting Mrs. Stowe's visit to Edinburgh:—

She met several anti-slavery friends in social gatherings, and cheered them by her intelligence and hopes respecting the state of matters in America. Among others, she met the members of the Ladies Emancipation Committee, and encouraged them to pursue their present course, for every honest effort is of the utmost value to the cause; she gave an interesting sketch of the different parties in the United States, and explained the relative importance of each. Sympathising with the political movements now taking place, she dwelt strongly on what she considered the duty of supporting the anti-slavery presidential candidate, from whose election she hopes for great results to the cause of the slave, not only in regard to the admission of Kansas—as an expression of public opinion—but also because the President has the appointment of persons to all the State offices, and to have these filled with anti-slavery men would be of essential service. She moreover pointed out the important mission pursued by those abolitionists of the American Anti-Slavery Society who, outside of politics, are upholding uncompromisingly the anti-slavery standard, and by their earnest agitation in the van of public sentiment, create the feeling which is the necessary foundation of all anti-slavery movements—whether political or benevolent. She expressed her gratitude to those who helped the cause in this country, by donations for the help of the fugitives from slavery, as well as for the elevation of the coloured race, and by other similar tokens of sympathy—not forgetting those who gave their aid and testimony in support of the more comprehensive anti-slavery operations. Mrs. Stowe, though still in very delicate health, appeared stronger than on her former visit. She visited Roslin and Melrose, and finally left Edinburgh on Wednesday morning for Newcastle, en route for Durham, York, and London.

Miscellaneous News.

There were no fewer than ten cases of stabbing preferred before the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate on Tuesday, many of which were sent for trial at the Assizes.

The Rev. George Bird, formerly a clergyman near Huddersfield, but latterly preaching in a chapel at Whitehaven, has propounded from the pulpit the doctrine that wife beating is a patriarchal practice, and quite consonant to the Divine law.

It is stated that a number of Manchester manufacturers and warehousemen have entered into negotiations for the purchase of land adjacent to Tranmere ferry (opposite Liverpool, on the Mersey) with the view of erecting mills there.

The guardians and directors of the poor of Marylebone met on Friday in the Workhouse; and it was expected that Mr. Ridding would move his resolution directing the Master of the Workhouse to refuse obedience to the order of the Poor-law Board. But he withdrew it; alleging as a reason that the matter is now before the vestry.

During the last year, the organ of the Temperance Alliance recorded 2,211 cases of casualties or violent deaths. They were as follows: 711 brawls and violent assaults, including many cases of stabbing, cutting, and wounding; 294 robberies, being upon drunken persons; 237 cases of atrocious cruelty upon wives and children; 166 serious accidents; 162 actual or attempted suicides; 520 horrible deaths; and 121 murders or manslaughter.

The number of suicides by drowning and other causes that have been reported to the chief Police-office, Great Scotland-yard, within the last week, is twenty-one, and the attempted suicides that have been taken cognisance of by being brought before a magistrate, numbers upwards of fifteen; and notwithstanding that the magistrates are very severe with persons charged with the offence, the crime is greatly on the increase.

The Town-Council of Derby have unanimously voted an address to Lord Belper on his elevation to the peerage. They speak of it as a "well-deserved honour;" they see in it a recognition of the importance of commercial industry; grateful for local kindness and aid, they remark that "the stranger as well as the inhabitant has long been accustomed to connect the name of Strutt with the modern progress of

Derby;" and they refer with pleasure to the long time during which the new peer represented them in Parliament.

On Monday evening an eclipse of the moon took place. The eclipse began at 9*h.* 21*m.*; greatest eclipse at 10*h.* 54*m.*, ending at 12*h.* 27*m.* First contact 1,170, from the moon's vertex towards east. Last contact 1,550, from the moon's vertex towards west. The circumstances were highly favourable. The clouds cleared away in the evening, and left the orb entirely exposed to the action of the earth's shadow, and exactly to a minute a dark stroke appeared on its disc, which grew until the whole was overshadowed. A more beautiful and perfect lunar phenomenon never was seen.

Mr. Vincent continues his lectures in the provinces. He has just concluded his lectures on the Commonwealth to six of the most successful meetings ever held in Derby. The large hall was crowded; and a large portion of the audiences represented the Episcopalian and Conservative parties. The meetings were presided over by Alderman Moss (in the absence of the Mayor), Mr. Bass, M.P.; the Rev. Mr. Gawthorne, &c. In Bolton Mr. Vincent is delivering his new course on the Protestant Reformation. The first four lectures have been given to crowded audiences, presided over by Mr. Barnes, M.P., Mr. Crook, M.P., and Mr. Heywood, Justice of the Peace. The audiences have been a fair representation of all classes, and denote a marked growth of right sentiment on the all-important question of religious liberty.

A better system of celebrating the ingathering of the harvest is now a topic undergoing much discussion in Herefordshire, and the local clergy, with Mr. Booker Blakemore, M.P., are actively heading this agitation, which goes to embrace a reform in the general condition of the agricultural labourer. It has hitherto been the custom in this county for the farmers to pay their workmen partly in money, and the remainder in cider, and the keeping of "harvest home" consisted in an unlimited supply of the famed beverage of the district, which always led to rioting and drunkenness, and, in some cases, even to loss of life in these bacchanalian orgies. It is now proposed to abolish the system of paying the labourers partly in cider, and substitute for the harvest home drinking bouts parochial tea parties for the men, with their wives and families; and the subject having been taken in hand at all the recent agricultural meetings in the neighbourhood, is gaining much in favour, and seems likely to lead to a large local measure of social reform.

An inquest was held in Exeter on Saturday evening, to inquire into the cause of the death of the Hon. Bertram Wodehouse, uncle of our Ambassador to the Russian Court. From the examination of a number of witnesses, the following fearfully painful facts were elicited:—On the evening of Thursday, the 2nd of October, a tall gentleman, with a military air, and wearing a large moustache, arrived by one of the evening trains at the New London Hotel, at Exeter; under the influence of liquor. He remained until the evening of the following Tuesday; but, as he was intoxicated every day, the landlord then sent in his bill, and suggested that the deceased, owing to his drinking habits, should go into private lodgings. On this suggestion deceased acted, and removed to the house of a man named Richards, a porter at the hotel. Here he remained over Wednesday and Thursday, on the first day drinking nearly a pint of brandy, and on the second day six quart bottles of Allsop's ale, with some more brandy. On Friday morning early he had some tea, became sick afterwards, but refused to have medical advice. Towards noon he grew visibly worse; and a surgeon was sent for, who remained with deceased until he died. Mr. W. C. Hunt, the surgeon in question, stated that the deceased had died from exhaustion, consequent upon excessive drinking, and from his not taking any animal food. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from exhaustion, consequent on excessive drinking."

Literature.

On Foot through Tyrol, in the Summer of 1855. By WALTER WHITE. London: Chapman and Hall.

WHOEVER remembers the pleasant "Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," which Mr. White gave to the public last year, will be glad to meet him again on new ground, and to hear what he observed and experienced while "on foot through Tyrol," in the summer of 1855. Mr. White is a good traveller, with plenty of curiosity and endurance—sees well, and takes the pains to understand what he sees, and knows how to tell his story in a straightforward, sensible, and agreeable manner. Perhaps this volume is deficient in the sort of interest which associations dear to all Englishmen gave to much of the contents of his last book. But there are these special merits in the present work; that it carries one, not only into a country historically and socially interesting, but also into all sorts of places lying quite away from the ordinary routes taken in that country—that it brings before us classes of which travellers generally see nothing—and that its facts, incidents, and glimpses of popular life and manners, are for the most part as really illustrative of land and people, as they are themselves of a novel and attractive character. While the book is in hand, a wet day or a long evening may be changed to summer sunshine, glorious landscapes, and strange phases of common life; and when a holiday on the Continent is planned, vigorous pedestrians may direct themselves by its aid, to scenes which will

repay and rejoice them, and to sensations and experiences which will refresh and invigorate them. Although we have ourselves a weakness for wheels, rails, boats, and comfortable hotels, and all that belongs to the indulgence of travelling indolence,—and know, too, that we have no legs to match against Mr. White's,—yet, somehow or other, he always quickens within us a wish and half-resolve to undertake new ground as a pedestrian—"master of my time, and free to roam," as he says,—and to encounter the thousand unlooked-for, queer, and pleasant things, which, by lovely way-sides and in out-of-the-way villages, befall the man who journeys with knapsack and staff.

We shall not here attempt to trace Mr. White's footsteps through Tyrol; but shall let our readers take a day walk with him, in hopes that so they will be induced to go further in his company.

THE STELVIO ROAD, TO TIRAFOL.

"On to Aguma, across meadows where the second crop of grass, fed by numerous watercourses, was already some inches high, and webs of coarse linen lay bleaching. Here, again, women on their knees were minutely mowing in nooks and corners and under the rail-fences, and the clink of hammers upon the scythe-blades, mingling with the brisk sound of the looms from open cottage-windows, indicated a spirit of industry unsubdued by disaster. Indeed, few signs of idleness are to be seen in German Tyrol. If you meet a woman walking on the road, tending a cow, bearing a load of fodder on her head, or any employment that leaves her hands free, she is sure to be knitting. In the little *Wirthshaus* the hostess knits or sews, with no other pause than to wait on her guests; and the desire to improve every moment is manifest. This plodding kind of industry appears to stand both men and women instead of sprightliness; it is, however, a kind which, persevered in, supplies their wants and promotes their comfort. A mile farther, and I came to Brad, a village on the great military road of the Stelvio, leading to the highest inhabited pass of the Alps, exceeding the St. Bernard by a thousand feet. The Austrian Government, keenly alive to the necessity for uninterrupted communication with Lombardy, keep it practicable for wheeled carriages or sledges all the year round. From the brink of the Ctsch it rises into a region of perpetual winter, where, by dint of watchful and persevering labour, a successful contest is maintained against the ravages of frost, snow, and avalanche. There is something bordering on the marvellous in such a triumph of daring skill over the elements, and I betook myself to the ascent, full of lively expectations of what I should see while traversing the wastes of snow on the morrow. The road, at first broad and almost level, narrows about a mile from Brad, and turns into a steep defile, shut in by precipitous walls of rock, between which the Munderetschbach rushes in ungovernable fury—raging against the barriers that check its destructive propensities. Signs of mischief are already apparent: at one of the bends, although protected by a thick lean wall, a large piece of the road has been washed out, and the gap is temporarily filled with fir branches and lumps of rock, and the track passes round a hollow scooped from the bank. The scene becomes gloomy, the roar of the stream overpowering; sullen forests frown in the distance; huge boulders gray with age peer up at the wayside, their scowl unrelieved by the graceful harebells that grow from their crevices. For once it seemed to me the beauty of flowers was wasted. Now the gaps in the road occur every hundred yards or oftener, and while trudging over the loose ground between the rough fence of poles and the treacherous bank, I began to doubt of finding the way open. Presently, for nearly a quarter-mile, the highway is nothing but a thick layer of branches, shaking beneath the feet, and covered in many places by the water,—the road itself has been washed away, and here the river is more furious than ever, its uproar accompanied by stifled thunder from the big stones rolling along the rugged bed, a mad and ugly torrent ever gnawing away on either side the soil that would screen it with niggard vegetation. Seeing how forbidding are the features of the landscape, your imagination anticipates grim scenes in mounting higher. Always upwards; and ere long the snowy peaks of the mighty Ostler Spitz come in sight. Then you pass little copes of hornbeam, overhung by ranges of dark firs; and little terraces, staked up here and there on the slopes for potato-plots, and small fields of flax and rye, and little patches of meadow, where the crop of hay is lying newly mown. Above, on the right, hangs the village of Stilfa, from which the pass derives its name, Stelfer-joch—in Italian, Stelvi and Stelvio. Here the bridge and houses are of stone—wood perishes too soon in this inhospitable region, as shown by the decayed state of many of the low posts that border the road. Now and then a gendarme comes in sight, helmet on head, and musket slung on shoulder, and looks inquisitively at you as he passes. You meet one or more at every mile, for as the road leads to the Italian provinces, it is vigorously watched, lest political emissaries, as well as smugglers, find their way across the frontier. Then you cross to the left bank, and look down into a deep glen, where the graceful ash relieves the stiff masses of fir, the river struggling far below sends a softened roar through the trees; but in either direction the gloomy aspect still prevails. Then the hamlet Beidwasser (Two Waters), from whence you get a peep up a side valley, and next the village of Gomagoi, where, as at Brad and other villages, you see the K. K. *Gendarmerie Caserne* (Royal and Imperial guard-house), and more of the vigilant gendarmes. Here brakefern and stoncrop grow in abundance on the slopes. Higher and higher rises the road above the stream, and numerous gangs of labourers are busy over the repairs; some of them as I passed wished me good evening, in Italian. At one place they had just cleared away a landslip—a chaos of mud, roots, broken stems, and trees tossed in all positions, as if still falling—and arrested in its farther descent by rows of stout stakes and strong wattled fences. And to the first succeeds five others, for the slopes are steep, and the rains have been heavy, presenting an intermingling and confusion impossible to describe. Then more stone bridges and frequent crossings from side to side, and sharp zigzags; and the scene grows wilder, the trees fewer, and the brook more rebellious. Another bend and a wider view of the great mountain, and the huge dark cone of the Madatsch Spitz, and I got a glimpse of Tirafol, my intended halting-place. Another climb, and then—

welcome repose. When near the houses, I saw a stranger wearing an ordinary black hat, leaning against the fence with his hands in his pocket, who, as he remained dumb in reply to my salutation, I set down for an Englishman: nor was I mistaken. Soon after seven I came to the Post, the *Weissen Kiesel*, disposed to enjoy rest and its accompaniments. Two Austrian officers, who had preceded me in a carriage, were at supper in the *Gasthaus*, and I had not long been seated when they began to question me concerning my journey. It was unusual for a foreigner to cross the mountain alone, the ascent to the summit was very laborious, and hardly to be attempted if storms should threaten."

If Mr. White's book has a marked fault, it is, that there is too much of that sort of detail which only unites a number of ugly names by particles, such as "to," "across," "over," "down," "up," without conveying any real information or matter of interest to the reader. Perhaps this arises partly from a desire to make his reader really the companion of his progress; and to his own vivid recollection all this is intelligible and significant: but he seems to forget that his readers are not similarly situated. We must again add a word expressive of our admiration of Mr. White's manly tone and genial feeling; and further, of the sinewy idiomatic English in which he writes.

Signs of the Times: Letters to Ernst Moritz Arndt on the Dangers to Religious Liberty in the Present State of the World. By C. C. J. BUNSEN, D.D., &c. Translated by SUSANNA WINKWORTH. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

ALTHOUGH this work has not for England the significance which it possesses for Prussia, yet it has produced such an impression on public opinion in Germany, and has given rise to so important a controversy—in which the most eminent theologians have found it necessary decisively to take sides—that it may well claim the attention of those who recognise that we are "bound by a thousand ties of common interests and affections to our Protestant brethren of the Continent." And beside this special interest, it contains, to so large an extent, a discussion of facts and principles which belong so essentially to the development and freedom of every Church, and to the well-being of every State, that we may, as the translator justly observes, most profitably "contemplate these subjects in pictures drawn from other lands and foreign social conditions, where consequently our perceptions may be undimmed by the mists of personal and party prejudice that hang around our horizon; and may learn some useful lessons from beholding the logical development and working-out of ideas which have their root in a temper and spirit not wholly extinct here, if existing for the most part latently, or even unconsciously." And again, it is interesting to us Englishmen, among whom the Chevalier Bunsen has resided for many years, to trace the influence of English ideas on the formation of those ecclesiastical and political views and sympathies, of which he makes so noble and impressive a confession in this volume.

This is not the place in our journal in which to attempt to convey information of the progress of what has been called "the Stahl-Bunsen controversy;" nor would it be helpful to our readers to attempt a complete account of the contents of this book itself—somewhat desultory as it is, and in many respects foreign to the knowledge and feeling of a popular English public. It must suffice, to give an idea of the subject which that controversy is occupied with, and which this book boldly and wisely treats, to quote these its opening words:—

"What mean the Signs of the Times? Is it ebb or flood with us? Are we in Germany, and Europe going backwards or forwards? Which will triumph: Church or State, priesthood or people?—So have thousands and millions asked since the end of the last and the beginning of the present century; but never more universally and more anxiously than since 1848,—except since 1851. Every one feels that the opposite extremes—indeed, apparently, at last, the most fundamental principles of truth—are standing face to face, in an attitude of absolute defiance; that decisive conflicts are preparing; that a new order of things is shaping itself. But opinions are everywhere divided as to what is destined to remain at the close, or whether perchance that close may prove to be the end, if not of the world, yet of the existing civilisation and social arrangements of Europe."

Endeavouring to fix steadily his gaze on "the signs of the times," and to read them in the light of the Christian Gospel as central to the history of mankind, two phenomena, says Bunsen, immediately arrest his attention as universal and significant characteristics of the age. The first, "the spontaneous and powerful development of the spirit of association"; the second, "the evident increase of the power of the clergy or hierarchy." He illustrates the first, the *spirit of association*, by reference to England, to her voluntary Churches and other associations, which have given her, within the last twenty years, "more new churches and chapels, and congregations of all Christian sects, than governments and hierarchies have founded during the whole course of the last four hundred years." He points to the missions of the voluntary Churches throughout the world, as proof of their vitality; and contrasts their results with those of Jesuit missions at their best. He looks

over to America, and to the millions of Christians there gathered into voluntary unions. And he maintains that this spirit of association is neither a child of this century, nor an offshoot of modern industrial activity, nor a conquest of the philosophy of the last century, nor the exclusive property of the Anglo-Saxon race: that it derived its original impulse from Protestantism is confessed; but, it is declared to be the natural product of a true and spiritual vitality,—the fruit of that "ever-growing aspiration of the nations after freedom of conscience," which, since the first propagation of Christianity, has more and more deeply been felt by the progressive nations to be the root of all individual liberty, and to lead to the right use of every other liberty in political and social relations.

The second sign mentioned is—and here we shall make direct quotation:—

"The rising power of the clergy, as a governing caste or hierarchy, and especially, though by no means exclusively, of the Romish. Here, too, the diversity of the whole national and political life has an obvious influence on the complexion of the particular case; still, the phenomena remains essentially the same. No two things can be more unlike than English Puritanism and German Lutheranism. The first rests upon a firmly established episcopate, independent of the executive and the police, and reciprocally influences and is influenced by many national movements. But modern Lutheranism is the child of a consistorial Church of officials. We find the Lutheran pastors from whom this hierarchical tendency emanates, with few exceptions, entirely uninfluenced either by the congregational elements for which Germany is indebted to the Reformed Church, or by the outburst of new life throughout the Christian world during the last sixty years. To both these elements of life they are hostile, as derogating from 'the dignity of the sacred office,' or even infested with the pestilence of liberalism. But towards the peculiar scientific tendency of German thought, whether in philosophical or critical philology, to which they owe all the learning they possess, they assume an attitude of direct opposition, and insist on a theological system which is as far from the leading ideas embodied in the Protestant confessions, as from the spirit of that first and most genial of the Reformers whose name they abuse. . . . They reject the unimpeachable results of investigation as infidel, and stigmatise as godless that which has essentially proceeded from a deep moral and religious earnestness. Thus, so far as in them lies, they cut away the root of congregational life on the one hand, by the hierarchical pretensions of their 'offices,' which issue in a catholicising idea of the Church; on the other, by the servile bureaucratic spirit which they display wherever they encounter the element of free congregational activity. If they do not persecute with the sword, like their predecessors, it appears to be rather owing to want of power than of will."

The hierarchical tendency and spirit of persecution thus described, is shown to belong to no single Church, to no single nation; and it is said to have its grounds in "the sense of the inward unsoundness of the existing ecclesiastical and political organisations." Two German expressions of its feelings and aims are selected—namely, the Pastoral of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mayence; and the "Discourse on Christian Toleration" of Professor Stahl, of Berlin, one of the heads of the extreme reactionary party, in both religion and politics, in Prussia, against which this book is Bunsen's manifesto, and something like the programme of the enlightened and liberal party in the controversy now going forwards. We must pass much matter which is essential to the comprehension of the present German religious question, and which it would be necessary to notice, were we attempting a full account of the work. And we pause to isolate a few sentences on different topics, which will be found to be of significance for our own English Nonconformist circles just at the present time, and which will also show the free spirit and ripe wisdom which equally pervade this remarkable book:—

"Just at the present moment, and with the phenomena which we are discussing, there is clearly an imminent risk of dropping from the serene sky of contemplation into the dark clouds of political and religious passions, and instead of attaining to light and peace, rather augmenting perplexity and strife. . . . Of course we must call things by their true names, and that cannot please everybody. Further, truth requires that we should not conceal righteous indignation, but only keep it within bounds, by remembering that the triumph of falsehood and baseness can but be short, and that pride comes before a fall. And least of all, I think, ought it to be difficult to us to hold bitterness and passion afar from our meditations where we find the like in our opponents. We preach toleration; what a contradiction if we should be intolerant! No, we will be tolerant towards the intolerant, and intolerant only towards intolerance."

"It is time to expose the hypocrisy, or at least to unveil the absurdity, of the assertion now boldly revived, that an enforced religious solemnization [of marriage] is more consonant with Christianity. It is, on the contrary, precisely from the Christian point of view, that civil marriage derives its recommendation. It alone is entirely in consonance with Christianity, and therefore pre-eminently favourable to the highest good of peoples and states—namely, religion; inasmuch as it lays aside coercion, and gives, or rather restores, to a religious rite its voluntary character. For Christianity can only exert a power for changing men's hearts, in so far as the religious acts of the individual are freed from all constraint. . . . The Christian religion, when awakened to the consciousness of its own inward and personal nature, cannot tolerate any coercion,—still less desire or demand it. The universal conscience of Christian men has long ago perceived that God's blessing rests only on such religious acts as are voluntarily performed."

"The principle of intolerance is latent in every existing religion, and in every religious body, by virtue of the self-seeking principle of the natural man. But the Divine deed of redemption from selfishness is meant to set man free from the rule of this principle in his nature. That a religion does this is the surest pledge of its Divine origin; that a State recognises liberty of conscience—that is, the right of free religious association according to law—is an equally certain proof that it is a Christian State; and coercion in religious matters must be held proofs of the contrary. It is very intelligible that the selfish principle of nature should be especially active in the field of religion. Every society within the State, every corporation, bears within it the germ of a temptation to concentrated selfishness. The member of such a society may seem to others, nay, to himself also, to be acting in an unselfish, self-sacrificing manner, while he is really only ministering to a more intense selfishness, by regarding the society as an end in itself, instead of a means. But this danger is particularly great in matters of religion. Religion is the highest Divine symbol of unity, whether in the household, the tribe, the nation, or the State. It is our God whom we defend or avenge when we are filled with zeal against those of an opposite faith. But to appropriate what belongs to God is the very essence of all selfishness, the true fall of man, who would fain be the master of goodness and truth, not their voluntary servant. This danger grows with the deepening consciousness of national unity, and the civilisation which attends this consciousness. The more religion is absorbed into the mind, and is conceived as essentially bound up with the moral law of the universe and of conscience, the more will the idea of purity and godliness become attached to our faith, and that of impurity and ungodliness to the faith of our opponents. They are our enemies because they are despisers of God—that is, despisers of our God. Why, else, should they not worship him with us?"

These passages will, we hope, attract to the work many who have not read it; and they will join in our satisfaction at its appearance, and in our thankfulness to Miss Winkworth, for her timely and most excellent translation. We regret to leave it, having done so little to exhibit the closing chapters, in which its principles and arguments are brought to a completer expression: but must add a few words in which the doctrine of Bunsen on ecclesiastical affairs—such doctrine as Puritans and Nonconformists in this country have long held and proclaimed—is succinctly stated:—

"The Christian congregation is the CHURCH. This term properly signifies the Christian people, regarded as an organised and well-arranged community, with its elders and servants. The congregation existed before the Christian imperial, or the papal power, and will outlive both. The true *Ecclesia* is brought forth and germinates wherever there exists a believing household; and has no limits but those of our planet. Her faith builds up nations and states, but she has no fatherland but heaven, that is to say, the perfected kingdom of the Spirit. In spiritual matters she knows no father but God, no master and lord but Christ, no code but the Bible, no supreme tribunal but the universal conscience of humanity, which, regenerated by the power of that charter of its rights, is building itself up into orderly Christian congregations.

"It is this Christian congregation of believers which in the camp of the hierarchists is called 'unbelieving and godless,' and in the camp of political absolutists, a set of fanatics. Why? Because they desire toleration and freedom of conscience, and because freedom of conscience cannot subsist permanently in human society without civil liberty. . . . With majestic tranquillity the Christian ecclesia advances to the reconstruction of a world, while absolutist hierarchism, which condemns her as devilish, is found totally powerless to save people or states, though mighty to draw them down to deeper and deeper destruction."

And again:—

"This will we say boldly, and proclaim to all the world: Whoever promotes oppression of conscience and mental slavery—yea, whoever does not, with all sincerity and energy, labour in faith for the freedom of the human conscience and intellect, is working for Jesuitism, and, as much as in him lies, for the downfall and destruction of his own Church and nation. But if he be a Protestant he deserves a double measure of our abhorrence or compassion."

Creation and the Fall: a Defence and Exposition of the First Three Chapters of Genesis. By DONALD MACDONALD, M.A., Minister of the Free Church, Edinburgh. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

This is the work of a man who goes thoroughly into his subject, with much independence of mind, and in the use of much real and sound learning. He has deeply felt the existing necessity for an investigation anew of the historical and inspired character of the records of Creation and the Fall contained in the early chapters of Genesis; and he has attempted, by a more than commonly careful examination of the text, by the application of the exacter rules of interpretation arrived at by modern scholarship, and by the use of the results of recent science and criticism, to show that the Biblical narratives are to be regarded as historical statements, that the supposed contradictions of the man of science do not exist, and that the objections of the sceptic are not only not insuperable, but are actually groundless and entirely out of place.

The book is divided into two parts. The first, entitled "The Historical and Inspired Character of Genesis Vindicated," contains a review of the various interpretations of chaps. i-iii.; characterises and classifies the leading objections under the heads, the critical, the archaeological, and the scientific; and exhibits the internal unity of the Scripture narratives. It then investigates separately, first, the Biblical Creation, and compares it with heathen cosmogonies, and with the results of modern science; and secondly, the Biblical account of the Fall—its purport and character, and traces its in-

cidents in Tradition, tests them by facts, and contemplates them in the light of the New Testament. Finally, it treats of both Creation and the Fall as related to Scripture in general; and then sets forth its conclusion, on the grounds previously tried and established, that the records in Genesis are literal historical statements, and constitute an integral and fundamental part of the divinely inspired word.

The second part contains "An Exposition of the first three chapters of Genesis," divided into sections, according to the order of the narrative, on the Creation of the Heavens and the Earth, on the Detailed Account of the Creation of Man, and on the Fall of Man—the first sin and its punishment. Besides the exposition, there are eight Excursions; on Man the Image of God,—The Weekly Division of Time—its connexion with Creation,—The Situation of Eden,—The Trees of Knowledge and Life,—Man one Family,—Death before the Fall,—The Tempter-Serpent,—and The First Promise—the Woman's Seed. This outline will show the comprehensive character of the work; and it is filled in with intelligence and painstaking highly creditable to the ability and serious purpose of the author.

Mr. Macdonald appears to have made himself well acquainted with the ancient and modern literature of his subject; and especially to have devoted himself to the recent English and German works, on the sides of both supernaturalism and antisupernaturalism. We cannot profess that he has satisfied us in the removal of all difficulties, or in all the details of his interpretation. But his work is certainly one of great merit, and perhaps the best defence and exposition which the biblical science of English orthodoxy has set up, against the attacks of a distinctive historical criticism, and the rationalistic interpretations now in vogue. The subject is one, however, for which a good deal has yet to be done; and that, chiefly, in the determination of questions logically anterior to those which Mr. Macdonald has so ably treated of.

Political Economy in Connexion with the Moral State and Prospects of Society. With Essays on Cognate Subjects. By THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D. (Select Works of Dr. Chalmers; Vol. IX.) Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

The peculiar and distinguishing principles of Chalmers's Political Economy have not found, and are not likely to find, much favour with utilitarian moralists and expediency politicians; and we, ourselves, although we appropriate considerable measures of his doctrine, are by no means his disciples and followers. Yet, if at any time it might claim public attention, or might usefully contribute to the formation and application of economical views, emphatically it may do so at the present day. The reigning political economy has been most truly said by Mr. Dove to be "infected with superstitions;" and, though it be the science of human "relations and actions in utility," having the welfare of man for its object and end, has narrowed itself to *wealth* as its subject-matter, and the production and distribution of wealth as its ultimatum. Thus it tends to "make man the workman of mammon, instead of making wealth the servant of humanity for the relief of man's estate." Every thoughtful believer in an immutable foundation of morals, and in a Divine order and end in human society, must, when reading our economists, have felt himself sometimes roused against their unmoral and hard, unyielding doctrine. It is precisely on behalf of such thinkers—on behalf of every Christian citizen, who believes that Christianity supplies a moral preventive check, and a moral formative power, indispensable to the life of man in society, and to the production of a continually heightening and improving condition—that Chalmers's work raises a voice; not, indeed, so articulate and full-toned a voice as in the present state of the subject might be raised, but still, bearing important testimony, and calling to the consideration of a body of truths too readily ignored, and to the observance of a special principle which utilitarianism and selfishness are prone to violate.

We therefore greatly rejoice in the reappearance of this important treatise in the new edition of Chalmers's works. We need not specify its contents; but may usefully remind those who may not have looked into it since its first appearance, that its author added Supplementary Dissertations to the edition of 1840, containing distinct and separate discussions of the principal topics of economical science, which are regarded more from a practical than scientific point of view in the body of the work itself. These more scientific additions greatly increase the value of the work, and give it its claim to be preserved with our standard books on the subject.

In this edition there are also "Essays on Cognate subjects,"—nine in number,—some of which we had not read before, and several of which we rank as the most able and valuable of Chalmers's minor writings.

"When we are told," says Mr. Doran, in the current number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "that Ariadne, abandoned by Theseus, was consoled by Bacchus, nothing more, I think, is meant than that the lady dried her tears and took to drinking."

There is a new poem entitled "Yarra Yarra; or Tales of a Traveller," which contains the following sublime passage:—

Farewell, Tarrengeer! and Ganawarra!
Farewell, Wagra-Barjarg; and Irrawarra!
Farewell, Barra Barra! Poliah! Morang!
Farewell, Merrimingo! and then, Burnewang!
And thee, Boorondara! and Goomalbee!
Farewell, Narab Narab! and Hinomongy!
And Wimmers plains, by Tongomungy!

Poetry.

BURIED GRIEFS.

I.
Oh! let them rest—the buried griefs.
Why should we drag them to the day?
They lived their hour of storm and shower;
They lived and died and pass'd away.

II.
Oh! let them rest—their graves are green;
New life shall rise above the mould;
The dews shall weep, the blossoms peep,
The flowers of sympathy unfold.

III.
So, on the solitary moor,
The soldiers' graves are bright with flowers;
The wild thyme blooms, and sweet perfumes
Attract the roamers of the bowers.

IV.
There strays the bee to gather sweets,
And gives his booming trumpet rest;
There waves the heath its purple wreath,
And there the linnet builds her nest.

V.
So let them rest—the buried griefs,
The place is holy where they lie;
On Life's cold waste their graves are placed—
The flowers look upward to the sky.

Cleanings.

A hare with two bodies and eight legs, with one head and one tail, has just been captured on the farm of Curnick, near Hungerford.

There are at the present time in the United States 715 churches belonging to the Quakers, and the number of attendants is estimated at 283,000.

A statue of Franklin was inaugurated at Boston (U.S.) on the 17th of last month, when there was a general holiday.

Prince Albert has added 10*l.* to 20*l.* granted by the British Association at Cheltenham, in aid of the geological and geographical researches of Madame Ida Pfeiffer in her intended travels in Madagascar.

The Rev. John Macnaught, who was expelled from the Clerical Society at Liverpool, speaks, in his exposure of the proceedings, of a "gentlemanly" theology!

There is little difference between him that doth an injury, and him that requires it, but only that the one is wicked a little sooner than the other.—*Tertullian*.

A French soldier, whose lower jaw was shot away by a ball at the storming of Sebastopol, has been supplied with a jaw made of silver, which he says is worth a dozen of the old one, as he can take it off and pawn it whenever his money is exhausted!

It is rumoured (says the *Quebec Chronicle*), that Sir Henry Holland, the Queen's physician, who came passenger in the *Cambria*, is deputed to see if our climate is such as the Queen can trust her person to, in the event of her paying a visit to Canada.

The sale of "Dred," Mrs. Stowe's new story, has already reached one hundred thousand copies, and the demand is unabated. It is estimated that by Christmas a quarter of a million of copies will be in circulation—a sale which, in so short a time, is quite unparalleled.

The following is copied from *Aris's Gazette*, Birmingham, of Oct. 13: "The rector of Old Swindon (Stourbridge), wants a curate; a young single man in priest's orders, with a good voice. No Irishman, or extempore preacher, or Tractarian, or Evangelical will suit."

A stranger passing along a road in the south of Scotland, was surprised at the perfect solitude in which he found himself. Coming to a poor man who was breaking stones by the wayside, he asked him if this road was well frequented? "O, ay," said the man, "it's no that ill; a cadger gaed by yesterday, and there's yoursell the day."

An attorney, opposing a new licence for an inn, assured the bench (as we learn from the *Darlington Times*), that if the application were rejected, "the recording angel, as he placed the decision among the archives of the chancellerie of Heaven, would approve it with a smile." The magistrates, however, granted a licence, and forfeited the smile.

We had last week an opportunity of inspecting a sample of thin sheet-iron prepared by Bessemer's process. It was remarkable for its great tenacity and beautiful finish, but more especially for the thinness to which it had been wrought. Indeed, it had more the appearance of glazed paper than sheet-iron, and suggested the possibility of our some day seeing an iron newspaper.—*Liverpool Albion*.

A professor of magic was bragging pretty largely of his sleight-of-hand feats in the public room of an hotel, after his performance was over. A gentleman present offered to bet him that he would make everything on the table disappear in less than a minute. The professor at once booked the wager, when the other turned off the gas. The disappearance was complete, and the professor confessed himself "sold."

There are some curious newspapers published in the city of Agra with these titles: "Touchstone of Poets," "Polestar of News," "News of the Vicinity and Delight of Souls" (Hindoo) and "Light of the Eyes." The nine papers published in that city have a circulation of 749 copies between them. Benares is more prolific in literary productions, as befitting the Holy City of the Hindoos. It boasts of seven papers, circulating 365 copies.

At the Sutter House, Sacramento, a New Yorker, newly arrived, was lamenting his condition, and his folly in leaving an abundance at home, and especially two beautiful daughters, who were just budding into womanhood, when he asked the other if he had a family. "Yes, sir! I have a wife and six children in New York, and I never saw one of them."

After this reply the couple sat a few moments in silence, and then the interrogator again commenced:—"Were you ever blind, sir?" "No, sir." "Did you marry a widow, sir?" "No, sir." Another lapse of silence. "Did I understand you to say, sir, that you had a wife and six children living in New York, and had never seen one of them?" "Yes, sir! I so stated it." Another and a longer pause of silence. Then the interrogator again inquired:—"How can it be, sir, that you never saw one of them?" "Why," was the response, "one of them was born after I left." "Oh! ah!" and a general laugh followed. After that, the first New Yorker was especially distinguished as "the man who has six children and never saw one of them."

Dr. Pitcairn, going about the streets of Edinburgh one Sunday, was obliged, by a sudden pelt of rain, to take refuge in a place he was not often in—a church. The audience was scanty; and he sat down in a pew where there was only another sinner besides—a quiet, grave-looking countryman, listened to the sermon with a face of the utmost composure. The preacher was very emphatic; so much so, that at one passage he began to shed tears copiously, and to use his handkerchief. Interested in this as a physiological fact, for which he could not in the circumstances see any sufficient cause, Pitcairn turned to the countryman, and asked in a whisper, "What the devil gars the man greet?" "Faith," says the man, slowly turning round, "ye wad, maybe, greet yoursel', if ye was up there, and had as little to say."—*Westminster Review*.

I have been assured by an excellent legal friend of mine that it used to be the custom in one of our northern counties at the quarter sessions, when the chairman had summed up, for him to conclude his address to the jury with the advice given by Sydney Smith to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, "to lay their heads together," with a view of producing the best and hardest pavement. I am told that no sooner were the words uttered from the bench, "Now gentlemen, lay your heads together, and consider your verdict," than down went every head in the box, and an official approached armed with a long wand. If any unlucky juror inadvertently raised his head, down came the stick upon his pate; and so they continued till the truth was struck out in their verdictum—an excellent plan for expediting business.—*Notes and Queries*.

Mrs. Jessie Fremont is almost as great a card in America, just now, as her husband, the Colonel. Her beauty and accomplishments are celebrated in prose and verse; and Tannahill's song is variously parodied in her praise. Here is a sample of one version, bad enough for anything:—

Then vote for kind Jessie, our new Joan of Arc!
Our Fremont's sweet Jessie,
Our fair White House Jessie:

And so "give 'em Jessie!—a Fre-'mon'!" to spark!

Could anything be more atrocious?—Portraits, too, of Jessie, as well as songs, abound; and a Fremont paper, puffing one of these pictures, observes: "Mrs. Fremont's intelligent interest in all her husband's affairs, and the aid she has rendered him, as well as her noble stand on the great question of the present conflict, fully entitle her to a place, side by side, with her husband, in the Great Republican party."

In the collection of Count Las Casas, at Paris, there is preserved a curious and interesting document; an attempt, the first, perhaps the only one, of Napoleon Bonaparte to write in English. The sense of this extraordinary epistle is not quite clear, but the words, as well as we can decipher them, are as follows:—"Count las cacas—since six week I learn the English and I do not any progress. six week do forty and two day if might have learn fifty word for day I could know it two thousands and two hundred. it is in the dictionary more of forty thousand even he could must twenty bout much often for know it ov hundred and twenty week which do more two years, after this you shall agree that to study one tongue is a great labour who it must do into the young aged. *Lorwood*. [Longwood] this morning the seven March thursday, one thousand eight hundred sixteen after nativity the year Jesus Christ."—*Illustrated News*.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes the following:—"Jim Watson's Book. On the plantation of James Watson, near Port Gibson, Mississippi, may be witnessed an exhibition of memory that is truly remarkable. An African girl, about fourteen years of age, answers to the same name which heads this article. It is the custom of Watson to give rewards for over-work, and during the cotton picking season the amount each hand picks is weighed twice per day—noon and night. The girl stands by the overseer, and listens to the number of pounds announced to each hand; and at night the result is reported with the utmost accuracy. Her correctness is repeatedly put to the test by Watson and others, who keep memoranda during the weighing, and a day or two afterwards she is catechised, and her memory found perfect. Mr. Watson works from sixty to seventy hands."

In the revision of the list of voters at Taunton, the revising barrister took two or three cases which had been unavoidably deferred, in the course of which a well-known potwolloper exclaimed, "I'll never vote for my party no more. (A laugh.) No; I've voted for 'em seven-and-thirty years—I have—and I don't know whether I'll vote for 'em again. But if I do, mind, it shan't be a plumper. (Laughter.) Never a plumper more." (Renewed laughter.) Turning to the revising barrister, he continued—"As for you, Sir, you be a nice sort of an old gentleman—that you be, Sir, and if you'll stand for the borough, I'll vote a plumper for you!" (Roars of laughter, in which his Honour heartily joined.) "Well my good man, though I am not eligible, I should like to take your name," said his Honour. Voter: "My name is John Broom, an independent chimney sweep; and I've made up my

mind to resign the blue hat to Mr. Trenchard from this time. (Great laughter.) There! I swore I would come down here and have it out, and now I've 'a done it!'—His Honour: "I think you must stop now." Broom: "Very well, Sir, the storm's over now." (Laughter.)

In ancient days the people of Grimsby formed an admirable notion of the wisdom required for election to corporation honours. The burgesses assembled at the church, and selected three of the worthiest of themselves as candidates for the mayoralty. The candidates were then conducted, with a bunch of hay tied to each of their backs, to the common pound, into which they were placed, blindfolded, with a calf; and he whose bunch of hay was first eaten by the calf, was thereupon declared mayor for the ensuing year.

Obituary.

MR. JOHN WOOD, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, died on Friday at Bath. Mr. Wood was elected member for Kendal in the first session of the reformed parliament. He soon established for himself a high character in the House of Commons as a man of business, and was appointed to fill the important post of Chairman of the Board of Stamps and Taxes. Upon the consolidation of that board with the Commissioners of Excise, Mr. Wood was appointed chairman of the united board, which post he filled to the satisfaction of every successive administration, until his death.

JOHN RYLEY, Esq., of Leicester, died a few days ago, and on Sunday week a sermon connected with the event was preached at Belvoir-street Chapel, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell. The character of Mr. Ryley as a consistent professor of religion was dwelt upon at some length as well as the leading traits of his mental and moral character. The principal incidents in his literary career, as the editor of the *Congregational Magazine*, and a contributor to the *Eclectic Review*, as well as his friendship with the celebrated Robert Hall, also afforded grounds for comment at some length; and, in conclusion, Mr. Mursell took the opportunity of giving to his remarks upon these subjects a moral and religious application, at once forcible and comprehensive. The discourse was listened to throughout with the most serious attention by a crowded congregation. Many of the most intimate friends of Mr. Ryley, and many members of the different societies to the interests of which his talents and attainments were devoted, were present on the occasion.

ROBERT HARDY, Esq., OF WORCESTER.—The Worcester *Chronicle* records the death of this warm friend of civil and religious liberty, which took place at Edinburgh, on Saturday week. From an interesting memoir of the deceased, in the above-named journal, we make the following extracts:—

Mr. Hardy may strictly be said to have been the architect of his own fortunes. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but by enterprise, ingenuity, diligence, and inflexible uprightness, he reared up a large and flourishing manufactory, which has long supplied the largest field of employment of any establishment in Worcester. Born in Scotland of respectable parents in the agricultural class, and bred up there, Mr. Hardy settled at Worcester in the early part of the present century and established the iron-foundry business, originally in connection with his brother. Devoted at first almost wholly to the production of agricultural implements, it was gradually extended to castings and articles in iron of every description, and from a small beginning rose into a business of great magnitude and importance. At the general election in 1841, Mr. Hardy, who had uniformly distinguished himself by the closest attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and had continually testified, both in purse and person, his zeal for the advancement of those principles, was solicited to come forward as a second candidate in the Liberal interest. When he came forward on the hustings five-sixths of the hands of the whole assembly were raised in favour of Mr. Hardy. He lost his election partly through the very uncompromising nature of his opinions, and the blunt way in which they were expressed, and partly owing to his not receiving the support he was entitled to expect from the partisans of the other Liberal candidate, Sir Thomas Wilde. The numbers polled by the respective candidates on the occasion were: Sir Thomas Wilde, 1,187; Mr. Bailey, 1,173; Mr. Hardy, 875. These 875 votes were obtained without canvass, persuasion, or solicitation. After the election a superb silver salver, purchased with the proceeds of a subscription raised by his friends and admirers—chiefly of the working classes—and bearing an inscription recording how patriotically he had come forward to fight the battle of the Liberals, and the purity of principle with which he had carried on the contest, was presented to Mr. Hardy at a crowded meeting of his supporters at the Unicorn Hotel. At the election in 1847 Mr. Hardy again presented himself. He issued an address as outspoken as his former exposition of political opinions, advocating universal suffrage, the liberation of the Church from its connexion with the State, and opposing the game-laws, government interference with education, wars, monopolies, and all taxes on articles of consumption. At the close of the poll the numbers stood—Mr. Ricardo, 1,163; Mr. Rufford, 1,141; Mr. Hardy, 930. In the teeth of a lavish exercise of the power of the purse, and a shameless practising upon the worst instincts of our nature, it is surprising that Mr. Hardy, who, as before, strictly eschewed all debasing arts, who neither solicited votes nor took any pains to press his pretensions on the electors, and who confined his expenditure within the strictest bounds of legitimacy, should have polled 930 votes. The esteem felt for the candidate was soon after manifested in an enduring shape by a public subscription, which resulted in the presentation to the liberal champion of a magnificent silver vase and cover, weighing upwards of 100 ounces, and bearing a brief record of the election and its result, with a high compliment to his political gallantry. With this may be said to have closed Mr. Hardy's long and upright political career. His health, which

had been for some time indifferent, now required that he should avoid excitement and fatigue, and relax as much as possible from the cares of business and the anxieties of public life. In 1851 he withdrew from the iron foundry, which he had raised to such importance by his activity and perseverance, and was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Peter Hardy. Shortly after he retired from Worcester to his native country, and took up his abode at Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Mr. Hardy had none of the qualifications of an orator; but he possessed qualities more sterling than eloquence or the faculty of persuasion. Mr. Hardy was impressive from earnestness and sincerity. He always spoke from the heart, and therefore struck home to the hearts of his hearers.

The beneficence of the object of this memoir was of the most large-handed and comprehensive kind. A thorough Dissenter, a steadfast opponent of Church-rates, which he would never pay but on compulsion, and a strenuous advocate for the voluntary principle in religion and education, he would handsomely contribute towards the building of a new church, and always dispensed his charity without regard to sect or creed. It was sufficient that the object was worthy—the purpose philanthropic—to ensure a gift from his ever open purse. Especially may he be called the friend of the working-classes, whose welfare lay very near his heart; and every scheme for ameliorating their social condition and raising their moral status always found his warm sympathy and generous support. As a master, idolized by his workmen, as a friend, esteemed and beloved through a large circle; of strict integrity in business, discharging the varied relations of life with all honour and credit; a Christian who founded his faith on the Living Word and riveted his hopes on the Rock of Ages; having given the best proof of his love to God by doing good to his fellow-creatures, and well kept the golden rule, which he set up as the standard of his public life, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," Mr. Robert Hardy descends to the grave in the fulness of his age, amid wide-spread regrets, and with fervent aspirations that he may have his reward in the mansions of the just made perfect.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 9, at Laverstoke House, Hants, Lady CHARLOTTE PORTAL, of a son and heir.

Oct. 9, at Forest-hill, Kent, the wife of C. BARRY, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 12, at 38, Gracechurch-street, Mrs. CHARLES WHETHAM, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 8, at the Baptist Chapel, King's-road, Reading, by the Rev. C. H. Harcourt, Mr. EDWARD CLARET TAGGOTT, of Sandleham, Berks, to MARY, only daughter of the Rev. H. FULLER, of Ashampstead, Berks.

Oct. 9, at Serrières, Neuchâtel, by the Rev. Louis Augusté Junod, Mr. ALFRED A. DIXEY, of Canotbury, Iellington, to GEORGINA SELINA, daughter of the late Dr. DUNCAN, of Brighton, Sussex.

Oct. 9, at Weld Chapel, Southgate, Middlesex, by the Rev. Wm. Joseph Smith, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, brother of the bridegroom, HENRY HAMMOND SMITH, eldest son of Capt. TIMOTHY SMITH, H.E.I.C.S., to EMMA, third daughter of the late JOSEPH FREEMAN, Esq., of 91, Spring-gardens.

Oct. 9, at Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, J. W. COOKE, Esq., of Holmfield House, Alburgh, near Liverpool, to JANE, daughter of T. HAIGH, Esq., of Gambler-terrace, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Aug. 27, on his road from Jamaica, after a long and painful illness, Mr. RICHARD MORRIS MENZIES, late of Perthshire, in his sixty-second year, deeply regretted.

Oct. 5, MARTHA MILES, widow of the late THOMAS MILES, of Southampton, in her ninety-sixth year, beloved and regretted by her relations and friends.

Oct. 6, deeply lamented, Mr. THOMAS SHEPPARD, of Ottery, St. Mary, Devon, aged fifty-nine. He was loved and respected for his benevolence and integrity.

Oct. 6, at the residence of his son-in-law, East Peckham, Kent, SAMUEL GARBOD, Esq., surgeon, late of Hackney, dearly beloved by his family, and respected by all who knew him.

Oct. 9, at Bruges, in Belgium, MARY CUNSTANCE, the wife of MYLES CUNSTANCE, Esq., in her eighty-third year.

Oct. 9, at St. Helier's, Jersey, CATHERINE, widow of the late Judge LE QUERRIE, and eldest daughter of the late Col. ENGLISH, R.E., after a short illness.

Oct. 10, at Bath, JOHN WOOD, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, aged sixty-six.

Oct. 10, at the residence of her son-in-law, 30, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, ANNE, widow of Mr. WM. PINN, late of Sunbury, aged sixty-nine.

Oct. 10, at Newtown, Tipperary, Lady OSBORNE.

Oct. 11, at Cork, HARRIET, the wife of the Rev. JOHN BURNET, of Camberwell.

Oct. 11, at Chester, LOUISA SARAH, wife of Mr. G. SUMMERS.

Oct. 12, in St. James's-place, the Right Hon. CORNWALLIS, third Viscount HAWARDEN, in his seventy-seventh year.

Oct. 13, after a long illness, ANNE, the wife of Mr. GRIFITHS HARRIS, Jun., Water-street, Carmarthen, aged fifty-two.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Under the influence of the better news from Paris the English Stock Market has not been so depressed. But the slight improvement observable has not been maintained. To-day the Funds opened with steadiness, owing partly to the announcement of a large arrival of gold from Australia, and partly to the commencement of the dividend payments, which usually induces an increased demand for Stock on the part of the public. It transpired soon afterwards, however, that the directors of the Bank of England have curtailed their advances upon Government Stock to seven days, instead of the ordinary period of fourteen. This circumstance, being regarded as indicative of a decided strain upon the Bank's resources, at once caused a fall, and the market closed with a flat appearance at a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the final quotations of yesterday. It is also confirmed that the Bank, with a view to withdraw notes from circulation and to strengthen its position, has itself been borrowing money upon stock in the market.

In the Stock Exchange to-day money did not com-

mand more than five per cent. upon Government securities; but this merely represents the rate current for loans from day to day. In the discount market full rates continue to be exacted. Owing to the magnitude of the advances recently obtained from the Bank by the public, of which a large amount quickly falls repayable, it is apprehended that the relief afforded by the dividend payments will be merely temporary.

Letters from Paris allege that the Bank of France have lately contracted with Messrs. Rothschild to supply them with gold to the amount of 6,400,000*l.*, and they confirm the more favourable reports regarding the position of the Bank of France, their stock of bullion being alleged to have increased nearly 400,000*l.* since the publication of their last monthly return. It is also stated that the Bank do not at present contemplate any new measures of restriction. The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66*½* 10*c.* for money, and 66*½* 25*c.* for the end of the month, showing a further fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The announcement that an ultimatum is understood to have been sent on Saturday to the King of Naples, and that its non-acceptance will be followed by the recall of the English and French representatives and the despatch of the combined fleets, is stated to have created this increased depression.

The drain of the precious metals has not ceased. The arrival of about 190,000*l.* from the United States will probably cause the demands upon the Bank to fall off for a short time, but it is understood that they may be resumed any day. The Champion of the Seas, from Melbourne, brings 92,000 ounces of gold, valued at 368,000*l.* The James Baines, out sixty-nine days, has 120,000 ounces on board, 500,000*l.*, and the Lightning is also likely to bring a very heavy amount. Both vessels may be looked for during the next three weeks. Shipments of silver to the extent of 370,000*l.* are already engaged to be made to India by the steamer which will leave Southampton on the 20th inst. No further withdrawals have taken place from the Bank.

The most remarkable feature of Stock Exchange business to-day, was a further extraordinary fall in Turkish Six per Cents. The price, which was last quoted yesterday 91*½* to $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div., ranged during the earlier part of the day between 91 and 91*½*, and had fallen at the close to 88*½* to 89 ex div. The reduction below the worst point of yesterday is thus about 3 per cent. It is rumoured that a portion of the sales are for account of parties who have hitherto held this stock upon borrowed money. The news of the restoration of Narvaez has not affected Spanish Securities to any great extent, but the Deferred Three per Cents. closed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worse than yesterday.

The Railway Share Market rules very inactive, and the fluctuations in prices have not been important. Chester and Holyhead are 16*½*. The Foreign and Colonial lines are dull, but prices are steady. Joint Stock Bank Shares are comparatively neglected. In Miscellaneous Shares very few transactions are reported.

The reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week confirm all that has been said regarding the extent to which the trade of the country is independent of the movements of the discount-market. In no quarter is there the slightest indication of the advance to 6 and 7 per cent. having interfered with the regular course of operations. At Manchester prices have been fairly maintained, and goods for the most part are firmly held. At Birmingham there has been full employment, and general prospects are encouraging. Foreign orders are received to an average extent, while from Australia the demand is active. For iron previous quotations are still maintained by the leading firms, although there is much underselling. The Nottingham advices describe an active business both in lace and hosiery, with a tendency to higher prices. In the woollen districts there is great steadiness, the home demand being satisfactory. The Irish linen markets have again been without variation.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised nine vessels, five to Port Phillip, two to Sydney, one to Adelaide, and one to Auckland, with an aggregate capacity of 7,453 tons. The rates of freight exhibit no material alteration.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been increased activity. The number of vessels reported inward was 288, being 112 over that of the previous week; and the number cleared outward was 123 (including 17 in ballast), showing a decrease of nine.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>
Consols for Account	92 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>	92	92	92 <i>½</i>	92 <i>½</i>
3 per Cent. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	90 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>
New 8 per Cent.	Shut	Shut	Shut	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>
India Stock	92 <i>½</i>	91	91	91	91	91
Bank Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	211 <i>½</i>	213	—
Exchequer-bills.	9 pm	8 pm	4 pm	8 pm	8 pm	8 pm
India Bonds	11 pm	7 pm	—	—	—	11 pm
Long Annuities	Shut	Shut	Shut	2 3-16	2 13-16	2 <i>½</i>

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week, ending on Saturday, the 4th day of Oct., 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£24,701,745
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	10,236,745
Silver Bullion	—
Total	£24,701,745

RECEIPTS DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Rest	3,785,448
Public Deposits	7,759,499
Other Deposits	10,323,552
Seven Day and other	958,305
Total	£37,379,844

Oct. 9, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, October 10, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

SEMMONS, W., Redruth, Cornwall, draper, Oct. 18, Nov. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Mason and Sturt, Gresham-street, City.
ROSE, W., Kingsland-road, Shoreditch, baker, Oct. 17, Nov. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Hilleary, Fenchurch-buildings, City.
LEWIS, M. A., and LEWIS, J., Fore-street, Cripplegate, lithographic printers, Oct. 22, Nov. 24; solicitor, Mr. Sydney, Jewry-street, Aldgate.
ROBSON, W. J., Bowling-green-mews, Kennington Oval, anti-mon smelter, Oct. 23, Nov. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Mount and Hagger, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
MAXTED, W. J. C., Chatham, Kent, draper, Oct. 23, Nov. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.
KATN, P. D., King William-street, City, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham, dealer in fancy goods, Oct. 24, Nov. 27; solicitor, Mr. Mackrell, Cannon-street.
GIBSON, W. H., Hereford, carrier, Oct. 22, Nov. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham; and Mr. Underwood, Hereford.
ASHFORD, J., Southam, Warwickshire, grocer, Oct. 24, Nov. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
MORRIS, W. H., Boston, Lincolnshire, pawnbroker, Oct. 21, Nov. 11; solicitors, Mr. Browne, Nottingham; and Messrs. Treher and White, Bucklersbury, Nottingham.
JOHNS, C., Gloucester, sailmaker, Oct. 27, Nov. 24; solicitor, Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester.
LITCHFIELD, C., and LITTLEBOY, J. E., Liverpool, corn merchants, Oct. 21, Nov. 17; solicitor, Mr. Woodburn, Liverpool.
LEDWARD, J., Jun., Gorton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 23, Nov. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Peck and Evans, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Tuesday, October 14, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

DURANT, J., Worthing-street, City, tailor, Oct. 23, Nov. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Sadler, Old Jewry-chambers.
LONG, J., Bedford-street, Bedford-square, boarding house keeper, Oct. 23, Nov. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Houghton and Jameson, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.
KEYTE, H., Church-court, Old Jewry, silk manufacturer, Oct. 28, Dec. 1; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgkinson and Friend, Little Tower-street, City.
GANDER, H., Catherine-wheel-yard, Borough, licensed victualler, Oct. 22, Dec. 1; solicitor, Mr. Seale, Jun., Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross.
HUBBART, A., Bull Head Dock, Rotherhithe, manure manufacturer, Oct. 27, Dec. 1; solicitors, Messrs. Cox and Sons, Sleslane, City.
WOODS, S., Weybridge, Surrey, builder, Oct. 28, Dec. 2; solicitors, Messrs. Hillyer and Fenwick, Fenchurch-street, City.
DUNCAN, R., Lime-street, City, wine-merchant, Oct. 22, Dec. 2; solicitor, Mr. Warrand, Basinghall-street.
HONLEY, H., Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, horse dealer, Oct. 29, Nov. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Newsam and Morris, Warwick; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
GILBERT, W., Birmingham, ironmonger, Oct. 24, Nov. 15; solicitors, Mr. Francis, Birmingham; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.
RAWSON, T., Halifax, Yorkshire, tailor, Oct. 28, Nov. 24; solicitors, Messrs. Barstow and Son, Halifax; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
SMITH, H. J., Sheffield, coal master, Oct. 25, Nov. 22; solicitor, Mr. Ryalls, Sheffield.
HOWATTS, H., and HOWATTS, G., Sheffield, steel converters, Oct. 25, Nov. 22; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Jun., Sheffield.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 13.

We had a very good supply of English wheat at market this morning; the best dry samples went off at last Monday's prices, but damp and inferior were scarcely saleable, although offered upon lower terms. The arrivals of foreign wheat, chiefly Russian, were large, and there being less disposition to buy, last week's rates could be with difficulty maintained. Country flour is per sack cheaper, but American quite as dear, although less doing. Finest samples of malted barley very scarce, and held at higher rates; grinding and distilling fully as dear. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of Russian oats were liberal, but few from any other quarter; the trade was less active than last week, but we do not alter our quotations. Linseed cakes dull and easier to buy, but linseed firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	60 to 74	Dantzic	76 to 80
Do White	64 80	Konigsberg, Red	70 78
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	72 82
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	72 82
Scotch	62 74	Danish and Holstein	66 72
Rye	42 44	East Friesland	58 62
Barley, malted	46 50	Petersburg	52 66
Distilling	40 44	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	76 78	Polish Odessa	58 64
Beans, Maragan	40 46	Marianopol	64 70
Peas	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	46 48
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	64 70
Peas, White	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian	40 42
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Wheat	38 40	Danish	40 44
Butlers	44 46	East Friesland	34 36
Tares (English new)	38 40	Egyptian	30 32
Foreign	36 38	Odessa	30 32
Oats (English feed)	24 26	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	38 42
Sack of 280 lbs.	56 60	Pigeon	42 44
Linseed, English	52 54	Egyptian	36 37
Baltic	54 55	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	—
Hempseed	50 52	Dutch	24 32
Canaryseed	68 74	Jahde	22 32
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	19 26
113 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	25 30
German	—	Swedish	25 27
French	—	Petersburg	23 28
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 18 <i>½</i> to 16 <i>½</i> O	—	New York	25 37
Rape Cake, 6 <i>½</i> to 7 <i>½</i> O per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	56 60
Espeased, 40 <i>½</i> to 42 <i>½</i> O per last	—	Carawayseed	38 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 13.—English cloverseed comes out very sparingly, and it is feared that the recent wet weather may have caught some pieces and injured them. In France prices remain extremely high, which prevents the importers from buying. Trefoll meets some inquiry, but at very moderate

prices generally, and some small imports from France drop in, but are not offering for sale yet. Useful samples are worth about 30*s.* per cwt. There are plenty of inferior winter tares in the market; these sell low and are pressed, but good and warranted qualities are not abundant, neither are they much cheaper. Canaryseed comes forward slowly, and was quite as dear.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 24 to 9*d.* of household, 7*d.* to 8*d.* per 4*½* lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 13.

Advices from Sweden state that the cattle is suffering severely from disease. As yet, however, owing to the precautions taken by the Customs authorities, the imports from that quarter have been in fair condition. The Dutch sheep are now coming to hand of much heavier weight than formerly. There was rather an extensive show of foreign stock in our market to-day, in tolerably fair condition. From our own grazing districts the arrival of beasts fresh up this morning was very moderate for the time of year, and a large portion of them were of comparatively poor quality. The Irish beasts, however, were decidedly good. The prime breeds sold steadily, at prices fully equal to Monday last; otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at late rates. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to about 2,000 short horns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Ireland, 460 oxen. No supplies reached us from Scotland. The supply of all breeds of sheep was limited for the time of year, and of very middling quality. The mutton trade was by no means active; nevertheless, the quotations were 2*d.* per 8*½* lbs higher than on this day a fortnight. The prime old Downes were worth 2*d.* per 8*½* lbs. We were scantily supplied with calves, which changed hands steadily at 4*d.* per 8*½* lbs above last Monday's currency. There was a fair demand for pigs, the supply of which was moderate, at full prices.

Per 8 <i>½</i> lbs to sink the offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	2 8 to 3 0	Pr. coarse woolled	4 4 to 4 6
Second quality	3 2 to 3 6	Prime Southdown	4 10 to 4 2
Prime large oxen	3 8 to 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 to 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 to 4 8	Prime small	4 8 to 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 to 3 8	Large hogs	3 8 to 4 2
Second quality	3 10 to 4 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 6 to 5 0

Suckling calves, 23*s.* to 30*s.*; Quarter-old store pigs, 22*s.* to 28*s.* each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 13.

The supplies of meat on sale here are tolerably good. The prime qualities are in steady request, at very full prices. Otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state, at our quotations.

Per 8 <i>½</i> lbs by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 6 to 2 10	Inf. mutton	3 0 to 3 4
Middling ditto	3 0 to 3 4	Middling ditto	3 6 to 4 0
Prime large do.	3 6 to 3 8	Prime ditto	4 2 to 4 4
Do. small do.	3 10 to 4 4	Veal	3 2 to 4 4
Large pork	3 8 to 4 4	Small pork	4 8 to 5 8

PRODUCE MARKET, MINDING-LANE, Oct. 14.

SUGAR.—The market opened with a brisk demand at advancing prices, and at the close an advance of 1*s.* was fully established, with a large amount of business done. 1,700 hhds West India sold, including the public sales; Barbadoes at 44*s.* to 46*s.* 6*d.*; St. Lucia at 42*s.* to 46*s.* 5,800 bags Mauritius also sold freely in public sale at 38*s.* to 47*s.*; crystallised at 51*s.* 6*d.* to 52*s.* A large business has also been done by private contract, chiefly in Mauritius, at the same advance. Refined also shows advance; grocery lumps at 5*s.* to 59*s.*

COFFEE.—The public sales have been large, and went off steadily at previous rates. 2,000 casks plantation Ceylon sold at 60*s.* to 72*s.*; 650 bags Weyland plantations at 56*s.* to 70*s.* 6*d.*; 500 bags Mysore bought in at 55*s.* to 56*s.*; and 160 casks Tellicherry were withdrawn. Native Ceylon quoted at 52*s.* to 53*s.*, partly nominal.

TEA.—There has been a demand for blackish leaf congou, but holders ask rather higher prices, which has checked business.

RICE.—5,000 bags Madras sold in public sale at fully last week's currency, 9*s.* to 10*s.*; 7,000 bags Rangoon were bought in at 10*s.* 6*d.*

RUM remains steady.

SALTPETRE.—The market must be quoted at a further advance of 6*d.* to 1*s.*, although we are without actual sales at the advance. Refraction 2*½*, 2*½*, at 38*s.*

COTTON.—The market is very firm, but we are without transactions to report.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted 68*s.* to 68*s.* 3*d.*

OIL.—Linseed quoted 40*s.*

TALLOW has been dull at 52*s.* 6*d.* to 53*s.* on the spot, and 52*s.* the last three months.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sale will commence to-morrow.

In other articles no material alteration, but the tone of the markets generally appeared to be strengthened to-day.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 13.—Irish butter sold slowly but steadily in the early part of last week. Subsequently the demand became active, and sales made on board and landed to a considerable extent at an advance of 1*s.* to 2*s.* The market was firm and healthy at the close, and strengthened by telegraphic advices of higher prices in Ireland. Foreign of best quality scarcely varied in demand or value. The secondary and inferior descriptions were rather less sought after, and the turn cheaper. Bacon: English, Irish, and Hambro' was only in retail demand landed, and prices 2*s.* to 3*s.* lower. Hams scarce and wanted. Lard stationary.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Friesland, per cwt	110 to 116	Cheshire, per cwt	64 to 74
Kiel	—	Cheddar	74 86
Dorset	114 120	Double Gloucester	60 68
Carlisle	94 106	Single ditto	—
Waterford	104 112	York Hams	100 104
Cork (new)	98 112	Westmoreland ditto	98 100
Limerick	98 106	Irish ditto	86 90
Sligo	98 110	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	78 84
Fresh, per dozen	12 14	Irish (green)	70 74

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 11.—Apples and pears are still comparatively scarce, and realise high prices. The best samples of Maria Louise, Gansel's bergamot, and Duchesse d'Angouleme fetch as much as 6*s.* per dozen. Importations of the last named still continue to arrive from the Continent. Lisbon grapes fetch 10*s.* per dozen lbs. Peaches and nectarines are now becoming scarce. The demand for filberts and cob nuts has improved, and prices for them have advanced; Kent filberts now fetch from 8*s.* to 9*s.* per 100 lbs. Tomatoes are still arriving from France and Spain. All kinds of vegetables in season are well supplied. Portugal onions are plentiful, and fetch from 9*s.* to 16*s.* per 100, or from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen. Cut flowers consist of heliotropes, orchids, gardenias, violets, canellias, magnonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 13.—Since our last report the arrivals of potatoes have been seasonably good. For most kinds we have a steady demand, at full prices. Last week's imports were 1,064 packages from Antwerp. York regents, 90*s.* to 100*s.*; Kent and Essex ditto, 80*s.* to 90*s.*; Scotch ditto, 80*s.* to 90*s.*; middlings, 50*s.* to 60*s.*; Lincolns, 70*s.* to 80*s.*; blues, 70*s.* to 80*s.* per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 13.—Our market remains without any material alteration. The demand was moderate, and prices tolerably firm at about the following quotations:—

Mid and East Kents	70 <i>s.</i> 90 <i>s.</i> to 105 <i>s.</i>
Weald of Kent	60 <i>s.</i> 70 <i>s.</i> to 84 <i>s.</i>
Sussex pockets	60 <i>s.</i> 65 <i>s.</i> to 70 <i>s.</i>
Farnhams	70 <i>s.</i> 90 <i>s.</i> to 105 <i>s.</i>

Duty, 250,000*l.*

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Oct. 13.—Our market is very scantily supplied with all kinds of wool. Owing, however, to the rapid advance in the rates of discount, the amount of business doing, both for home use and export, is very limited. The alterations in prices, however, are trifling.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 13.—Our market is very firm, and a good business is doing in it on higher terms. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling to-day at 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Town tallow is 52*s.* 6*d.* nett cash. Rough fat, 2*s.* 10*d.* per 8*½* lbs.

OILS, Monday, Oct. 13.—Lard is dull, at 39s 3d to 39s 6d per cwt on the spot. Olive oil moves off slowly, and Gallipoli is quoted at 55s 10s to 56s. Rape is steady. Best foreign refined, 55s 6d, brown 52s 6d to 53s. Coconut 46s to 48s, and palm 45s to 46s 6d per cwt. Turpentine continues steady. English spirits 32s, American 33s, and rough 9s to 9s 3d per cwt.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Oct. 11.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4 1/2 per lb.
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 4 1/2 to 0 4 3/4
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 4 3/4 to 0 4 1/2
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 4 1/2 to 0 4
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 4 to 0 3 1/2
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0 3 1/2 to 0 3
Horse Hides	7 0 to 7 0 0 each
Calf Skins, light	3 0 to 3 0 0
Ditto full	3 0 to 3 0 0
Polled Sheep	3 0 to 3 0 0
Kents and Half Breds	3 0 to 3 0 0
Downs	3 0 to 3 0 0
Lambs	3 0 to 3 0 0
Shearings	3 0 to 3 0 0

METALS, London, Saturday, Oct. 11.—The iron market has been in a very inactive state, and prices have been dropping. Scotch pig iron has fallen to 67s 6d and 67s 9d; Welsh bars, 71 10s to 71 15s; sheets, single, 101 10s to 111; and mild steel, 81 15s to 91 per ton. Spelter, on the spot, is selling at 27 1/2 to 27 15 per ton. Zinc is held at 35s. In lead very little is doing. English pig, 23s to 23 10s; Spanish, 22 1/2 to 22 10s. Tin and tin plates are tolerably firm.

HAY.—SMITHFIELD, Oct. 14.—A large supply. Trade without alteration. Prime meadow hay, 68s to 80s; superior old, 84s to 95s; inferior, 60s to 60s; rowen, 50s to 70s; clover, 70s to 110s; second cut, 70s to 95s; straw, 24s to 30s.

COALS, Monday.—A firm market at the rates of last day. Hetton's, 20s—South Hetton, 19s 3d—Lambton's, 19s 6d—Kiloe, 19s 3d—Goaforth, 17s 9d—Tanfield, 16s—Hanton, 17s 9d—Hartley's, 18s. Fresh arrivals, 30; left from last week, 23; total, 53.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at from 6,000 to 7,000 bales, of which 1,500 have been taken on speculation. The sales include 40 Parnam and Maranh, at 64d to 65d; 280 Bahia, at 64 to 65d; 300 Egyptian, at 64d to 71d; 600 Surat, at 5d to 5 1/2d; and 180 Sea Islands, at 11d to 16 1/2d per lb. The total sales since Thursday reach 42,000 bales, and the imports 15,000 bales. The market closes firmly and tamely. Compared with Friday's rates, prices of all kinds are extreme. The drain of gold continuing, holds in check over keen speculation.

Advertisements.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.—WANTED, by a highly respectable MAN of business habits, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN. Has a perfect knowledge of the trade. Satisfactory references to character, &c.

Address, A. B. C., 34, Henry-street, Portland-town, London. (Town or country).

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EDUCATION at BRIGHTON.—The Rev. JAMES GROSVENOR receives into his family, and with the assistance of qualified masters, educates a limited number of Pupils.

The Residence and Schoolhouse are large, and are most healthily and delightfully situated immediately in front of the sea. They stand in their own grounds, of which a considerable proportion is devoted to the use of the Pupils. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Rev. James Grosvenor, Cliff House, Hove, Brighton.

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Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 12s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sucking, from 15s.; and Cots, from 80s. each. Handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2l. 7s. 6d. to 15l. 15s.

A Half-Tester Patent Iron Bedstead, three feet wide, with Bedding, &c., complete:—

Bedstead	£ 1 4 6
Chintz furniture	0 14 0
Pillows, wool mattress, bolster, and pillow	1 11 0
A pair of cotton sheets, three blankets, and a coloured counterpane	1 5 0
	4 14 6

A double bedstead, same..... 6 3 0
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Single bed, complete..... 3 13 9
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DISHES in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns. The Dish Covers, 6s. 6d. the set of six; Block Tin, 12s. 2d. to 28s. 9d. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 34s. to 58s. 6d. the set; Britannia Metal, with or without silver-plated handles, 70s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. the set; Sheffield plated, 40s. to 116 lbs. the set; Block Tin Hot-water Dish, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia Metal, 22s. to 77s.; Electro-plated on Nickel, full size, £11 11s.

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THIN, pray use ALEX. ROSE'S Castor-Oil, which causes the hair to grow on bald places, produces luxuriant growth, a superior Gloss, and removes dandruff. Sold at 3s. 6d. per bottle for postage; carriage free, twelve extra, by Alex. Rose, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.

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THE LIVER IS THE LARGEST ORGAN IN THE BODY, and has some of the most important functions to fulfil. It regulates the bile, and consequently the digestion and the bowels. The stomach must be invigorated and made healthy. Added to all this, the strength and tone of the system must be kept up by proper nourishment, exercise, and rest.

THESE ARE PLAIN AND SIMPLE LAWS; and when they all work harmoniously, a person is in sound health. This position will not be questioned.

Now, when the system is diseased, it is the first grand object to set all these functions at work, both to expel disease and to restore the health.

The bowels must be opened, cleansed, soothed, and strengthened; the urine must be made to flow healthfully and naturally and to throw off the impurities of the blood; the liver and stomach must be regulated; and, above all, the

PORES must be opened, and the skin made healthy. These things done, and nature will go to her work; and ruddy health will sit smiling upon the cheek; and

LIFE WILL BE AGAIN A LUXURY.

We will suppose the case of a person affected with a bilious complaint. His head aches, his appetite is poor, his bones and back ache, he is weak and nervous, his complexion is yellow, the skin dry, and the tongue furred. He goes to a doctor for relief, and he gives a dose of medicine to purge him freely. He takes it, and it operates properly, and he gets some temporary relief. BUT HE IS NOT CURED!

In a few days the same symptoms return, and the same old purge is administered; and so on, until the poor man becomes a martyr to heavy, drastic purgatives. Now, what would be the

TRUE PRACTICE

in such a case? What the practice that nature herself points out? Why, to act in healthy operation all the means that nature possesses to throw out of the system the causes of disease. The bowels must of course be evacuated, but the work is but begun at this stage of the business. The kidneys must be prompted to do their work, for they have a most important work to do; the stomach must be cleansed; and, above all, the pores must be relieved and enabled to throw off the secretions which ought to pass off through them. We repeat, that by

THE BOWELS, THE URINE, THE PORES, the disease must be expelled from the system, and not by the bowels alone, as is the usual practice.

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